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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Latest Advices from Mexico.

Personal Difficulty Between Senators Douglas and Fitch.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES COMMENCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 23.

The latest private intelligence from Mexico received here from highly intelligent and responsible sources, is very encouraging for the Liberal Party, who continue to gain ground in the good will of the people. The most perfect unanimity of feeling and purpose exist among their leaders, who are determined to listen to no compromises whatever, but to insist upon the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1857, and the sequestration of the church property.

The estates of the Church are estimated to be worth between two and three hundred millions of dollars. Their appropriation by the State, therefore, will not only give it at once the means of establishing a firm and stable Government, but will also result in a large addition of annual revenue by subjecting it to taxation. Such a policy, relieving the masses of the people materially of their present tax burdens, cannot fail to secure for itself decided popularity.

Our Administration sees clearly that it is the Liberals alone from whom we can expect stability enough in the Government to give any encouragement in the successful negotiation of a treaty. Hence Mr. BUCHANAN pays no attention whatever to the programmes of the Zuloagas, Robles or Miramons. He awaits the inevitable establishment of the Constitutional Government, but couldn't think of assuming the responsibility of promoting that result by prompt recognition. He is confident that at some time the oyster will be opened, forgetting apparently that his failure to manifest any practical sympathy with the Constitutionalists will justly entitle him only to a shell.

The great drawback of the Liberals, heretofore, has been the want of arms and ammunition. I understand that recent arrangements have been made in this country, by means of which this difficulty is being speedily removed.

There was a lively time in Senate Executive Session on Friday afternoon. Mr. DOUGLAS, in the course of debate upon the character of some of Mr. BUCHANAN's appointees, stated that of fifty thousand documents which he sent to his constituents through the mail, not one ever reached its destination! He said, further, that he would give $100 for every copy that could be shown to have been delivered.

The nomination pending was that of POTTER as Collector, at Toledo, Ohio. PUGH opposed it, because the man displaced was his friend, and he charged that the nominee was unsuitable for the place. He intimated that if the Administration wanted to make an issue with him, he had no objection.

This gave DOUGLAS an opportunity to comment upon the Illinois appointments at Chicago and elsewhere, to all vacancies made by sacrificing his friends. Against Postmaster COOK, of Chicago, he made specific charges, and denounced the appointees generally in the most bitter terms, as incompetent and corrupt. The first charge made by DOUGLAS was that all of the appointees of the Administration in Illinois were a set of corrupt scoundrels. The second charge was that the Postmaster of Chicago, ISAAC COOK, was dishonest and little better than a common thief; that he had intercepted his correspondence during the late campaign, and that he (DOUGLAS) had sent to the Chicago Post-Office fifty thousand documents having his frank, which had never reached their destination; that Senator GREEN had written him several letters, addressed to him at Chicago, and which he had never received, and intimated that they were abstracted by COOK, the Postmaster. DOUGLAS likewise stated that Mr. FITCH claimed, in some remarks made by him in the course of the debate, to know more of Illinois politics and men than he (DOUGLAS.)

To these allegations FITCH, as his son was one of those appointees, felt called upon to deny the general charge as untrue, and said that DOUGLAS knew it to be untrue. DOUGLAS admitted that there were exceptions to the general charge, and intimated that FITCH's son was an exception.

To the charges against COOK, FITCH said that DOUGLAS, on a previous occasion, had made similar charges against COOK, and pledged his word and his honor that if the Senate gave him time to procure official papers, he would prove them; that time was granted him, and he appeared before the Senate with his papers, but that they disproved every charge he had made, and that, therefore, he could not expect the Senate to believe his unsustained assertions.

To this answer in reference to the charge against COOK, it is alleged that DOUGLAS remained silent.

To DOUGLAS' last statement, FITCH rejoined that he had never used such language, or entertained such sentiments, and that he requested DOUGLAS, when he alluded to him, to confine himself to the truth. During the course of FITCH's remarks, which were very personal, he was repeatedly called to order.

DOUGLAS rejoined fiercely and bitterly, and was finally checked by the Chair, at general cries of "order," and was proceeding, when he was called to order. Mr. BROWN subsequently moved that DOUGLAS be permitted to resume his remarks, in order. In response to this motion, Mr. DAVIS, laboring under some excitement, reprobated severely the style of debate assumed by DOUGLAS, but although not offensively personal, subsequently apologized for his undue excitement. The wrangling was continued until the adjournment, without any vote. At the close of the debate, FITCH made an apology to the Senate as a body, but, turning toward DOUGLAS, said he had no further apology to make. Mr. CRITTENDEN was in the Chair during this exciting scene.

The city to-day has been full of rumors pending hostilities between DOUGLAS and DAVIS. This is erroneous. There is no ground for a personal issue between these parties. Notes have passed, however, between DOUGLAS and FITCH, with a view to explanations and retractions or a hostile meeting, but the whole matter is in the hands of mutual friends, and in a fair way of amicable adjustment.

The first note was from DOUGLAS to FITCH, demanding a retraction of FITCH's charges of falsehood.

The second note is from FITCH, which specifies the charges, and inquires if he refers to these. If so, FITCH reiterates them.

DOUGLAS replies with a detailed letter, explaining and modifying his language, giving it a construction much less offensive than as originally understood.

FITCH rejoins amicably, and his note will probably settle the affair.

The correspondence makes no allusion whatever to FITCH's declaration that DOUGLAS had failed to prove the charges against COOK, to which he had pledged his honor.

The transaction is looked upon by DOUGLAS' wises friends as indicative of the fixed purpose of the Administration men to force him to take a back seat if he comes into the Democratic organization at all, and that they prefer to push him off altogether. It is stated that an early opportunity will be taken in open session to make an issue with DOUGLAS in reference to his statements about individual Illinois appointments, and to present proofs of their inaccuracy. The war of the roses is evidently just beginning.

Much solicitude is expressed here relative to the election of a Louisiana Senator to succeed BENJAMIN, which comes off to-morrow. There is little doubt that the real purpose of SLIDELL's Thirty-Million bill was to make a little needed capital for the Slidell party in the Legislature, to aid in the election of SANTIDGE, or some other friend of that Senator. This occasion over, the thirty millions, doubtless, are safe.

I am assured that Mr. WALDEN was not removed from the Deputy-Collectorship, but resigned voluntarily, having filed his resignation in the hands of Mr. SCHELL weeks before it took effect. His difficulty with Mr. TAYLOR is a political one—personal, however, to themselves. It is but just to Mr. WALDEN to state that his remark, at which Mr. TAYLOR took offence, was made to the person with whom he was conversing at the time, and he denies intending it for TAYLOR's ears, though he would not retract.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill this week.

First—Transferring a number of articles, including brandies, from the lower to the higher schedules.

Second—Adopting the decimal schedules—thus raising the twelve to the fifteen per cent. list.

Third—Transferring a number of articles from the free list to the lower schedules.

The Committee on Commerce will report in favor of States levying tonnage and other duties for the improvement of rivers and harbors within their limits.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, relating, he said, to a subject now attracting the attention of the country.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he did not want to hear it read.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that the Legislature wished to express its opinion here.

The Clerk commenced reading the resolutions, when Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, objected.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said, that when a State asks to be heard the request ought to be granted.

Mr. FLORENCE insisted that gentlemen could vote intelligently as to the disposition of the resolutions only after hearing them read.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, asked whether this was a contest between the Pennsylvania Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. FLORENCE replied, that he had nothing to do with the Pennsylvania Republicans as such. He was a Democrat, and was responsible for his acts to no one else, as his speeches and votes would show.

Mr. MORRIS said that in the Senate it was usual to read resolutions of State Legislatures. He did not see why the same course should not be pursued in the House.

Mr. GARNETT inquired whether debate was in order

The Speaker decided that any member has the right to call for the reading.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, trusted Mr. GARNETT would withdraw his objection. For himself he was perfectly willing that the resolutions of any State should be read. It was a courtesy due to a sovereign State.

The resolutions were read instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress, to advocate and vote for such a bill as will not only tend to increase the revenue, but afford ample encouragement to the productive interests of the country, more especially on coal and iron, and expressing hearty approval of the President's recommendation of specific duties.

Mr. MCQUEEN of South Carolina, inquired whether these things are in the Cincinnati platform?

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, replied—They are substantially.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish information in regard to the recent importation of slaves into Georgia or any other State.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to indemnify the citizens of Alabama and Georgia for losses by Creek hostilities.

The bill was rejected. It involved more than a third of a million of dollars.

A number of private bills were considered, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably from the Committee on the New-York Avenue D City Railroad bill.

Mr. COBB noticed a bill for the construction of intersectional railroads in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, to provide for the sealing and inspection of gas meters, for the protection of gas consumers.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to enforce the liabilities of public carriers.

By Mr. CONKLING, to amend the Port Warden's act by repealing those sections which make it obligatory on merchants to call in Port Wardens, and to leave disputes to referees.

Mr. OPDYKE's resolution appointing a committee of three to investigate into unclaimed Savings Banks' deposits, came up and was adopted without further debate.

Mr. RUTHERFORD's resolution respecting the rights of labor was adopted.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called up the resolutions of inquiry into the usefulness, &c., of the Regents of the University. After debate it was adopted.

Mr. OPDYKE made an unsuccessful attempt to get from the table the resolution of inquiry into the salaries of the Sheriff and County Clerk of New-York.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER made an unsuccessful attempt to recommit the bill providing for the punishment of the Quarantine incendiaries.

The resolution to investigate the printing contracts made by the Commissioners of Records in New-York, and requiring the Health Officer and Port Wardens of New-York to report the amount of their fees for the year 1858 was laid over.

News from California by the Tehuantepec Route.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Quaker City* is below, with 112 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The Pacific mail steamer *Golden Age* has on board 250 passengers and $1,290,000 in treasure for New-York, and $468,000 for Europe.

Business at San Francisco was stagnant and money scarce.

The California Legislature organized on the 4th inst. W. C. STRATTON was elected Speaker of the House. The Lecompton Democrats have a large majority in both branches.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Great Republic*, from New-York, and *Zephyr*, from Boston. Cleared, ship *Golden Fleece*, for New-York.

Voluntary Surrender of Capt. Montgomery.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 20.

Captain MONTGOMERY has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities, to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles on the southern border. Captain BROWN is reported to have left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended. The excitement here has all died away.

Trial of the Fillibusters at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mobile papers of Tuesday say that upon the affidavit of Lieutenant CALDWELL, of the United States revenue cutter *McClelland*, Marshal GODBOLD has arrested Captain MAURY, E. H. MCDONALD and Colonel ETZMER, on two separate charges, namely: First, for obstructing the duties of a marine officer; and secondly for setting on foot an expedition in breach of the neutrality laws.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Capt. MAURY and others have been tried before the United States Commissioner for obstructing the United States officers in the discharge of their duties, on board the schooner *Susan*, and for violating the neutrality laws, and the Commissioner has held them to bail in the sum of $2,500 for their appearance at Court in February.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant at yesterday's rates. CORN dull; Yellow, 75c.@77c.; White, 75c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull; held at 28c. without buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR quiet, superfine $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT active, White $1 45; Red $1 35. CORN quiet. WHISKY dull at 27c.@28c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 26c. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged—holders ask $18. BACON SHOULDERS, 6c. LARD buoyant at 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales, at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES advanced 1c.; sales at 31c. FLOUR advanced 12½c. WHEAT buoyant, at 85c.@$1 10. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 87½c.@95c. LARD buoyant.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 11½c. for middling. Sales of the week foot up 25,000 bales, against 18,500 last year. The receipts ahead of last year are stated at 187,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24⅜; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅜.

Louisiana Senatorial Election.

BATON ROUGE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Democratic caucus has balloted 42 times without effecting a choice. Mr. BENJAMIN has two votes over either of his three competitors. The caucus has adjourned till Monday, when the voting will be renewed.

Sailing of the Steamer North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 23.

The Canadian screw-steamer *North American*, having been repaired, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon.

General Reneau and Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Havana papers of 19th inst. contain a statement to the effect that Gen. RENEAU had offered Gen CONCHA $15,000,000 to declare Cuba independent.

Conviction for Murder.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 22.

The trial of JAMES FLEMING, telegraph operator, for the murder of MADEGAN, closed last night, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, but recommending the prisoner to mercy, as strong provocation was probably given for the commission of the deed.

The River Plate.

INTERESTING FROM MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES—THE INSURRECTION IN THE ARGENTINE STATES—ITEMS RELATIVE TO PARAGUAY.

By the way of England we receive files of River Plate journals to November 30.

The advance squadron of the American Paraguay expedition, consisting of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, the sloop *Falmouth*, and the brigs *Perry* and *Bainbridge*, had arrived and anchored at Montevideo. The four vessels have hitherto formed, it will be remembered, the usual Brazil squadron.

Commodore FORREST expected to await at Montevideo the arrival of Commodore SHUBRICK.

Everything was quiet at Montevideo. R. H. ROBINSON, the new American Vice-Consul received his exequatur Nov. 4.

At Buenos Ayres, the prosecution of persons concerned in the late outbreak at Guardia del Monte was continued. The Railroad to San Fernando occupied the attention of Government. A special session of the Chambers had been summoned to deliberate upon it. On the 16th of November President ALSINA set out on a tour through the northern departments, leaving Dr. FELIPPE LLAVALLOL President *ad interim*.

The financial condition of Buenos Ayres is unfavorable. A serious deficit is apprehended.

YANQUETRUZ, General Cacique of the State of Buenos Ayres, was murdered recently by an officer of the army, in a drunken brawl, at Bahica Branca.

A rumor had circulated in Montevideo, to the effect that a secret treaty had been negotiated between the United States and Buenos Ayres, with reference to the Paraguay question. The *Correo del Plata* says:

"The Government of Buenos Ayres has celebrated secret treaties with the United States, in which the leading clauses stipulate that Buenos Ayres shall cede to the United States in the event of war with Paraguay, some point as a depository in its territory; that it shall give the American forces free transit over land or river; and finally that it shall aid its ally in whatever shall conduce to the conquest of Paraguay."

The Buenos Ayrean papers generally deny this report. The *National* argues that such an arrangement would be desirable; while other prints assert that policy requires a confederation between the governments of Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, etc., to neutralize the influence of the United States.

The *Reforma Pacifica*, on the other hand, credits the *Correo* story, and ingeniously ascribes the opportune absence of Dr. ALSINA from the city to a desire to avoid the immediate consequences and discovery of his secret negotiations. The *Reforma* proceeds to urge the need of a general coalition to exclude the United States from the fluvial States; points to the history of WALKER, the fate of Texas and of Greytown, as an indication of what was to be expected from the admission of this dangerous northern influence.

The *Grito Paraguayo* again—the *Grito* being a new print just started at Buenos Ayres, by an interest hostile to the Dictator LOPEZ—is only anxious that the expedition may be received in strict neutrality.

The *Reforma* says: "The Cabinets of the States bordering on Paraguay, giving to the movement its true character, have ordered to the theatre of events its agents or fleets. Brazil sends a squadron of observation to the Paraná, and a diplomatic agent to Asunçion. The Oriental State and the Argentine Confederation have tendered their mediation."

A correspondent of the *Correo Mercantil*, of Rio writing of the state of matters on the River Plate says: "The grand question of the day is the Paraguayo American. It is believed that President LOPEZ will prove compliant."

Advices from Asunçion to Nov. 19, while they say, "There is every reason to believe the difficulty will be the subject of arrangement," add that "the Government is preparing to receive the North-American invasion."

From the Argentine Confederation we have dates to Nov. 23. As an offset to the story of a treaty between the United States and Buenos Ayres, there was another to the effect that the Argentine and Brazil had completed a convention, having the conquest of Buenos Ayres in view. There is, however, no reason to credit it.

The insurrection in the province of San Juan was still a prominent topic. At Buenos Ayres it was regarded as the commencement of a movement which was likely to end in the overthrow of Gen. URQUIZA. The latter, on the contrary, regarded the affair as the fruit of Buenos Ayrean intrigue, and was none the better disposed toward that recusant population.

General URQUIZA had written a long letter of condolence to the widow of the murdered General BENAVIDES, taking this view, and promising ample vengeance upon the malefactors.

In the meantime, to throw clearer light upon the course of events in the confederation, we compile the following narrative of the San Juan revolt from the Paraná papers:

The Government of San Juan having discovered, as they believed, a conspiracy against its authority, headed by General BENAVIDES, a personal friend and favorite officer of General URQUIZA, arrested the General, and proceeded to his trial agreeably to local laws. General URQUIZA, apprised of the facts, and having reason to know that in the heated partisanship of the distant province BENAVIDES would stand very little chance of justice, caused the usual process to be issued, directing the removal of the cause to the federal tribunals at Paraná. The process was addressed to M. GOMEZ, the Governor of San Juan. Upon the refusal of GOMEZ to comply, the Federal Government dispatched a commission of two leading officials to procure at all costs the surrender of the prisoner. These commissioners also encountered a refusal. There was no other alternative than a resort to compulsion. The troops of the Province of Mendoza were ordered to enter San Juan, and they did so with so great secresy that on the 23d of October they were enabled to surprise the prison in which BENAVIDES was confined and to force the building. The people and militia of the city soon, however, rushed to arms, headed by Col. RODRIGUES, and after a fight of three hours' duration the Government forces were beaten off and obliged to retreat. In the conflict, however, BENAVIDES was unfortunately slain, whether by friends unwittingly, or enemies deliberately, is not known. Each party ascribes the fact to the other.

Since that time Gen. URQUIZA has organized a more completely organized invading force, under the command of Generals PEDERNERA, PENALOZA, and DU GRATZ The latest intelligence announces that PENALOZA, with seven hundred men, had entered San Juan, and taken position on the Plaza. GOMEZ and his minister were fugitives.

Buenos Ayres newspapers profess to be informed that the States of Salta, Cordova, Tucuman, and San Luiz sympathize with the Government of San Juan, and are preparing for a general insurrection.

A serious raid of the Indians into the State of Santa Fé had caused great alarm and much damage. Argentine troops were in pursuit of the invaders. It was also said that troops were being mustered along the boundary of Buenos Ayres.

The Latest Revolution in Mexico—How it is Received by the Liberals.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are furnished with a copy of a Proclamation of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, touching the recent changes at the capital. It shows how small the probability of pacification, short of the triumph of the Liberal cause, there is to be anticipated from this perplexing business:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President ad interim of the Republic of Mexico to its Inhabitants:

I believe it to be my duty to address you to induce you to redouble your exertions in order to put a period to anarchy, by reëstablishing the empire of law, that only guarantee of a lasting peace in our country, that only entrenchment that can resist the spurious ambitions of those who have based their prosperity on its misfortunes, and have selected the ladder of insubordination, to climb to the highest posts of the Republic. Outside of the Constitution, which the nation has adopted by the free and spontaneous vote of its representatives, all is disorder. Every plan that is proposed, whatever engagements may be made, independently of the fundamental law, must inevitably conduct us to anarchy and to the ruin of the republic, let the position and antecedents of the men presenting them be what they may.

Profoundly satisfied of this truth, and in fulfillment of a duty the law imposed upon me, I did not hesitate to recover the constitutional standard which DON IGNACIO COMONFORT had abandoned to the guilty hands of the reaction. I held that the legal path once forsaken, anarchy must be enthroned among us, because the men of Tacubaya, without the unerring guide of the law, would be led by disenchained passions from one crime to another, from one act of insubordination to another, sacrificing at once the honor, the life, and the interests of their fellow-countrymen, and the peace of the Republic. And so it has proved. The last events at the capital confirm this melancholy truth, and convince us that with the men who remain in rebellion peace is impossible. Too arrogant to submit to the yoke of authority, they establish and abandon governments at pleasure, if their ambitious pretensions are not granted. Betraying their oaths, they destroyed the constitutional order, placing DON IGNACIO COMONFORT in the Presidential chair of the Republic, and a few days afterward rebelling against and deposing him. They elevated in his place DON FELIX ZULOAGA, and a few months later he is unseated by DON MIGUEL ECHEAGARAY, who, at the same time, declares himself first magistrate of the nation. Three days pass over, and DON MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA modifies the plan of ECHEAGARAY, making himself chief of the revolt at the capital, and, in his turn, taking the title of President of the Republic, which to-morrow will be torn from him, because this is the last of the men who ascend to the supreme command by the caprice of factions, and not by the will of the nation.

MEXICANS! consider well these events, and decide whether the Republic offers Peace, Liberty and Confidence with such men; reactionists, disregarding their own antecedents and Governors, without the force or the authority to secure obedience.

SOLDIERS! CITIZENS ALL, who have sustained, and still sustain with heroic constancy the constitutional order, follow the track you have chosen, for it is the path of justice and of law. The events at the City of Mexico tell loudly that they were disorder and anarchy, and that you defend the good cause, the cause of law, of justice and of morality.

And you who, governed by a good intention, lend aid to the misguided men at the capital, have compassion upon your unhappy country prostrate at your feet, and unite your energies to those of the legitimate Government, to bring about at once the restoration of peace and concord.

BENITO JUAREZ.

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
VERA CRUZ, Dec. 29, 1858.

A Surprise Party—Compliment to the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

On Saturday evening last Irving-place was the scene of a very pleasing and creditable excitement. A number of the personal friends of the venerable Dr. NATHAN BANGS had contributed—in sums of ten dollars each—the very handsome aggregate of $2,000, to be presented to him as a token of their regard and esteem, and it had been agreed among them that the Presentation should take place without previous notice. The parties accordingly met at the residence of the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, to the number of two or three hundred, and proceeded to the house of Dr. BANGS, in Irving-place, under the lead of Dr. CARLTON, who had placed four hundred five-dollar gold pieces in the interior of a very handsome cane. The visit of this large party was a genuine surprise to the whole family, by whom, however, they were received with a cordial welcome. After congratulations had been exchanged, Bishop JANES made a brief and pertinent address, leaving the main object of the gathering to be announced by Dr. CARLTON, of the Methodist Book Concern, who addressed the venerable Doctor as follows:

Rev. Dr. BANGS, permit me to assure you that the company here assembled are your warm and devoted friends, and, as such, most heartily and cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by our worthy and respected Bishop. Many of us have known you from our childhood, and we learned to venerate and respect you in early life. For years we have listened to your instructions from the pulpit, and greatly to our profit have we read your books and other productions of your pen; and now, Sir, after a long life of labor and toil as a faithful and devoted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, we thought it but fitting and proper to present you a trifling testimonial of our personal respect. In connection with my friend, Brother M. F. ODELL, who is always ready in every good word and work, it was agreed a week ago to have this meeting, and no sooner were its objects known, than a hearty response came from every quarter; all said, "We will give the Doctor a hearty greeting;" and the funds to procure a suitable representation were left at my disposal; for some time I was at a loss to determine how to use them. I wanted to purchase some article that would be expressive of our friendship, and yet be of service to you; and I must say I was not a little puzzled to determine what disposition to make of them. At length, while walking up town, and becoming somewhat weary, I thought a staff would be a very comfortable thing just then for me, and at that moment the thought entered my mind, a staff for the Doctor is the very thing; and this morning, the first thing I did, was to go in search of the beautiful staff I now hold in my hand. It is an expensive one, and I do not know but that many of you may think I have made an unwise disposition of the funds intrusted to my care; but I assure you that I have acted in accordance with my best judgment in the matter. This staff, ladies and gentlemen, cost $2,000, and you will please look at it, as it was purchased with your money; and here let me say, if you had given me more, I should have invested it all in the same way, such was my enthusiasm at the time to procure a proper staff for our friend the Doctor. We knew him when he was younger, and of noble and upright form and of quick and lively step. We know him now as the venerable man of years strong and vigorous in mind but feeble in body, and what more expressive gift can be bestowed than that which I have purchased. And now, my dear Doctor, in behalf of these friends here present who contributed the funds to purchase this staff, *I present it to you.* You can lean upon it for support, for it possesses strength, and though now you may think it but an inferior article, so far as its external appearance is concerned, and wonder that I could not have made a wiser disposition of the value committed to me for your benefit: yet I trust that on a careful examination of its merits, you will find it is worth all it cost. You will receive this token of regard from a few of your friends with the assurance of our best wishes and our most fervent prayers for your future and undying bliss. May the blessing of that God you have served for so many years ever abide with you and yours."

Dr. BANGS listened to this address with marked emotion. In replying to it he thanked his friends for having thus remembered him, and in the spirit natural to his life and character, received the gift as another evidence of the goodness of Divine Providence in his behalf. He stated that he had been fifty-eight years an active minister of the gospel, and in all that time his Heavenly Father had blessed him; that throughout his whole life he had endeavored to the best of his ability to serve his Master, and that now he found himself not forgotten or forsaken but surrounded by friends. Renewing his thanks, he urged that his strength and his emotions both denied him the power for further utterance, and resumed his seat. With a short and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the immediate object of the assembled crowd was consummated.

About three hundred persons were present, among whom were a number of distinguished clergymen and prominent citizens; many ladies added their graces to the occasion. While the interesting ceremony of presentation was going on, the ladies had prepared a collation which received the attention of the guests Thus passed off one of the most pleasant incidents of the new year. The whole affair was characterized by delicacy, by liberality and a Christian spirit.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MOTHER ATTEMPTS TO KILL HERSELF AND CHILD.—A sad case of destitution, despair and attempted suicide by a mother, and murder of her own child, was on Saturday evening brought to the notice of the police. At a late hour in the evening an officer of the Second Ward discovered a woman and her little girl wandering about the streets. Thinking from her hesitating walk that she had perhaps lost her way, he kindly inquired if such was the case. The woman told him that she was without a lodging-place, and that she and her little one had not tasted a mouthful of food since morning. She was taken to the Station-house and temporarily cared for. She and her child were both very scantily dressed, neither having a shawl or a cloak to protect themselves from the bitter cold. The woman gave her name as MARIA BURKE, and after being revived by nourishing food told a sad and—as subsequent investigation proved—a truthful story regarding herself. Her husband is a sailor. He has been absent a long time, and she is fearful that he is dead. To support herself and child she had sold her furniture piece by piece, and pawned her clothing. Unable to procure work, or means to pay her rent, she had been thrust into the street. She walked the streets for hours in the vain hope of obtaining some relief, although she did not ask for aid. At length, becoming desperate, she pawned a coarse woolen blanket, which was wrapped around her child in lieu of a shawl, and with the proceeds bought some laudanum, administered a third of it to her child, and drank the remainder herself. The poison did not prove as potent as she expected, and her intentions were fortunately frustrated. The manners of the unfortunate woman were indicative of some refinement and unusual intelligence. Both mother and child were yesterday given in charge of the Alms-house authorities.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 411 deaths in this City during the past week; an increase of forty-five over the mortality of the previous week, but a decrease of twelve compared with the corresponding week of last year. As before, a large proportion of the mortality is due to diseases of the lungs and throat—128 having died by those diseases. The next in point of numbers are diseases of the brain and nerves—102 having died by those. There were 15 deaths by croup; 8 by whooping cough; 8 by intemperance. Of the whole number, 91 were men; 83 women; boys, 124; girls, 113. Adults, 174; children, 237; males, 215; females, 196; colored, 12. Their nativity was as follows: Natives of the United States, 279; of Ireland, 66; Germany, 24; England, 5; Scotland, 5; British America, 8; East Indies, 6; France, 1; Wales, 1; Italy, 1, and 1 unknown.

THE BURNS MEMORIAL.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS occurs to-morrow, and is to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in this country as well as in Scotland. HENRY WARD BEECHER is to deliver an oration upon his life and character, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, and to-morrow evening there is to be a grand banquet at the Astor House. We may appropriately mention here, also, that Mr. MCRAE, of No. 2 Oliver-street, has just issued a very beautiful portrait of BURNS in his Cottage, with his dog at his feet, and himself supposed to be engaged in the composition of the "Cottar's Saturday Night." It is a beautiful engraving from a painting by Sir WILLIAM ALLAN, and cannot fail to be universally welcome at this particular season.

CORRECTION.—The paragraphs which have appeared in our columns, in common with all the other City journals, concerning the detention of a box containing the body of a deceased child at the Hudson River station, have been filled with errors. The statement that the box was marked "dried apples," we are assured by the Coroner is utterly untrue, and arose from a remark made by the cartman who brought it to the station where it was received. There was nothing unusual about the box or its mode of transportation, and nothing which should have made it the occasion for so many erroneous and painful reports.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The annual ball of the Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music to-night. There is no fund in the City that better deserves an increase, than the one for the benefit of which the ball is to be given. The former balls given by the Department have resulted in large profits to the fund, and as the preparations for the ball to-night are equal to any that have been made before, a similar result may fairly be anticipated.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The new House of Reception of the Juvenile Asylum, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, will be opened to the public to-day and continue open for inspection until the 29th inst., after which children will be received. The building is four stories high, with an airy basement. It is constructed in the form of a T, and is 103 feet in depth. In the basement, there is an office, a kitchen, a laundry, a bath-room and a play-room. On the first floor, there are rooms for the family of the Superintendent and assistants, and a large dining-room. On the second floor, front, there are sitting-rooms and sleeping rooms for the girls, and in the rear a school-room. On the third floor, front, their is one room 47 feet square, and 14 feet ceiling, which is to be used as a sleeping room for the boys. In the rear is an hospital room that is intended for the accommodation of 20 patients. The upper floor is divided into two rooms which will also be used as sleeping rooms. The building and lots cost about $42,000, about $32,000 of which has been paid.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This Association was organized for the purpose of furnishing and distributing, gratuitously, food and fuel to the poor several years ago, and from the date of its organization to the present, has been the means of relieving the wants of many a deserving family that otherwise would have suffered from cold and hunger. The Association gives a ball to-night, at Niblo's, for the purpose of increasing their funds. They should not be disappointed.

FATAL RUPTURE OF A BLOOD VESSEL WHILE COUGHING.—About 9 P. M., on Friday, a man named DANIEL HUBBS, residing at No. 54 Tompkins-street, while in a fit of coughing, ruptured a blood vessel from the effects of which he expired a few moments after. Deceased was a native of England, and fifty-five years of age.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the weather was quite cold again. There was considerable ice in the rivers, but not enough to interrupt navigation. Occasionally the ferry-boats found some difficulty in getting to the bridges, owing to the quantity of ice that floated into the slips.

THE HUNGRY ON THE FIVE POINTS.—During the past month the "House of Industry," on the Five Points, gave away, at the house, to those in want, 20,773 meals, at a cost of about $445 13, and those fed in the building; there are some 30 or 40 families partially fed outside. The Directors say they are in want of funds.

Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF met with such success in their entertainment from Shakespeare and Dickens that they announce its continuance for this week.

Police Reports.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.—SURRENDER OF JAMES GLASS.—James Glass, one of the parties charged by the Jury, in the recent Sixth Ward murder inquisition, as being an accessory in the murder of Mr. Owens, surrendered himself on Saturday to the police authorities. He was lodged in the Tombs to await, with the other prisoners, the action of the Grand Jury in the case. Glass was proprietor of the "Break of Day" saloon, where the alleged murderers repaired after the homicide. The testimony, it will be remembered, indicates Glass as having had a pistol in his hand very soon after the commission of the murder, and passing it to Quinlan,—also charged with being an accessory—with instructions to put it out of the way. Glass was a member of the old Municipal Police, but took sides with Mayor WOOD, after the enactment of the new Police law, and thus failed to secure a reappointment. Glass was a newsboy. His descent from the honorable position of an independent vender of daily papers and a liberal patron of "Butter-cake Dick's," to that of Policeman of the Sixth Ward, and incarceration in a prison on a charge of murder, was rapid. The prisoner assigns as a reason for not sooner delivering himself into custody that, just before the murder, he got into a fight at the Dexter House, in Broome-street, with a Boston pugilist named Price, and was badly beaten. He was afraid to present himself before the Coroner and Jury with a battered countenance, lest his appearance should prejudice the Jury against him. With a view to letting his countenance get into a presentable shape, he dodged off to Philadelphia. On Saturday afternoon he was examined by Coroner JACKMAN. He gave his age as twenty-seven, birth-place New-Jersey, residence No. 478 Pearl-street, and occupation that of tinsmith. To the question what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him he replied: "I gave myself up to Capt. Dowling, and would have appeared before had not my face been badly bruised in a fight. I know nothing at all about the death of Richard Owens." He deported himself very coolly, and with evident confidence that his incarceration will be brief.

THE ALLEGED SHANGHAE GAME.—Thomas Hadden, charged with getting Daniel McConnell intoxicated, and then shipping him on board a vessel as a seaman, was yesterday arraigned for examination before Justice WELSH. Several witnesses were examined. John Griffin testified that on the 18th of March last, as the ship *N. B. Palmer* was being hauled out of the dock, Thomas Hadden drove a horse and cart on the end of the pier, and that McConnell was lying on the cart drunk. McConnell was thrust into a small boat, the boat rowed to the vessel's side, and he was then hoisted like a bale of merchandise into the vessel. McConnell lay drunk two or three days after the ship sailed. Thomas Lawler stated that he mustered the crew of the ship *N. B. Palmer*, and that McConnell, who was among them, was so drunk that he could not give his name. He further testified that Hadden received $25 as the advance wages of McConnell. The testimony of other witnesses was so strongly contradictory to the previous evidence, that the Justice was obliged to dismiss the complaint. A large crowd of Hadden's friends, who had been present during the proceedings, were loud in congratulating the accused on his good fortune in being let off. Most of the friends were noted emigrant runners and sailor boarding-house keepers of questionable morality. The "Shanghae game" is said to be frequently practiced, but it is rarely that the guilty parties are arrested, and when they are they manage to escape punishment by suborning witnesses, and threatening others if they tell the truth. The heavy penalty of ten years' imprisonment is assigned those found guilty of this offence.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Saturday afternoon Annie Cox, a young lady residing at No. 166 East Eleventh-street, was run over by a milk wagon driven by Christopher Miller. Her skull was fractured, and she was otherwise so severely injured that her recovery is deemed exceedingly doubtful. A Policeman arrested the driver subsequent to the accident, and he was locked up to await the results of Miss Cox's injuries. The accident is attributed to furious and reckless driving.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NO PREACHING IN MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—There were no services in Plymouth Church last evening, in consequence of a slight indisposition of Mr. BEECHER, occasioned by a cold, and a consequent hoarseness, which rendered it "prudent" for him to forego the regular evening discourse. The usual crowd of strangers, some of them from a distance, visited the Church at the hour for meeting, and multitudes went away disappointed.

THE EMERALD BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Emerald Benevolent Association of Brooklyn will celebrate the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Organization at Montague Hall, by a ball on Tuesday evening. The former annuals of this Association have been liberally attended, and the proceeds have been considerable. On this occasion, as before, the proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT THIS PORT.

Continued War Panic in the European Markets.

Ineffectual Sedative Administered by the French Emperor.

SERIOUS AGITATION IN LOMBARDY.

MARCH OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Interesting Debate in the Spanish Cortes

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

Markets—Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 96 3-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at 11½ A. M. on the morning of Saturday, the 8th inst., arrived here on Saturday forenoon.

The screw-steamship *Circassian* was appointed to sail from Galway for New-York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., on the same day as the *Europa*.

No steamers had arrived out since the departure of the *Niagara*.

The *Advertiser*, in a short leader, says that rumors are afloat and old dissensions of the Cabinet are said to have broken out afresh on the Italian question. As the majority of the Ministers are still out of town, it is not pretended that there has been any formal discussion; nevertheless, it has oozed out that there are differences of opinion among the members of the present Government as to the policy to be pursued on the question between France and Austria. If our information is correct, these differences are traceable to an origin foreign to the actual Administration. It is said that baneful influences, by which England has already so much suffered in character as the champion of freedom, are again at their hateful work. If we are rightfully informed, Lord STANLEY and the Liberal members of the Cabinet are favorable to a policy not unfriendly to the Italians. There are others in the Cabinet on whom may be brought to bear, perhaps we are justified in saying, has been brought to bear, that "influence behind the throne," which has so often been exercised in favor of German objects.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON, who lately assaulted Alderman SALOMONS for some imaginary grievance he had sustained in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, had been placed on trial for the assault, and was liberated on his recognizance to keep the peace in future.

Additional arrests of parties suspected of having been engaged in the late seditious movement, had taken place at Belfast, and also at Kilkenny. The conspiracy turns out to have been more extensive than was at first suspected. Six young men have been arrested in the latter county, charged with belonging to secret societies, and they have been committed to Kilkenny jail.

Another man, charged with belonging to an illegal society, has been apprehended in Belfast; and a Westmeath paper says that several persons alleged to be members of a "Phœnix Club," have been arrested at Shannon Bridge.

The inquest into the distressing accident at the Polytechnic Institution had been suspended to allow of a report from the architects.

The London *Times* says that an American invention had been taken to England, with a view to its being disposed of to the British or any other European Government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers out of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts of Cronstadt or Cherbourg. The invention is a submarine boat for working under water without air tubes or any other communication with the surface of the water, and capable of carrying men and a large quantity of explosives. The American and French Governments are said to have declined to have anything to do with the invention, while the British Admiralty was giving it full and prompt attention.

The London *Times* publishes in its City article an anonymous political letter from Washington in regard to the President's views of the Mexican question, and prefaces the letter with the following remarks: "The following private letter from Washington purports to describe the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN with regard to Mexico. Partial absorption is said still to be the object, instead of a defined protectorate or complete annexation. To seize or to obtain under cover of a totally inadequate payment, which will be merely a bribe to such military ruffians at Mexico as may happen to be parties to the transaction, the large Provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua, abounding in mineral wealth, and the Tehuantepec Isthmus, worth in itself 'more than California and New-Mexico,' would satisfy for the present the desires of the American Cabinet. The opposite Party, headed by Mr. DOUGLAS and denounced in the following communication, take, however, a bolder and more logical aim. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN claim for him that he is desirous of being governed by international law, but they have yet to explain on what principle of international law the United States can be allowed exclusively to wrest Territory from Mexico in satisfaction of their demands. The demands of the European Powers are more serious in character, larger in amount, and for the most part much older in date than any of those that can be alleged from Washington. Consequently, if Mexico is to be taken in execution, each must grasp sufficient for the amount due, or one nation must be fairly and honorably appointed assignee for the whole. In addition to the bearing of the case on individual interests, the only other plea upon which interference in Mexico can be justified is the necessity of putting a stop to atrocities, the continuance of which is an opprobrium to the civilized world—and this is a point in which all Christian nations have a common interest. America, being in contiguity, is the country that could most naturally and conveniently take the matter in hand. But she must either assume the task on its reputable and dignified ground, and encounter all its responsibilities, or consent to share it with or forego it to others. Mr. BUCHANAN's plan would apparently evade every broad principle of this kind. He would go on taking territory, bit by bit and thus, by further weakening the State, leave it still to pass through years of rapine, bloodshed and general anarchy. Such, indeed, has been openly avowed as the motive which should govern American feeling. 'We must have the country,' it is virtually intimated in some quarters, 'but we must get it for nothing, at our own time, in our own way, and without trouble as regards moral considerations. To step in and restore order would be to assume a grave duty and defined liabilities. Sympathizers from our frontier, and fillibusters from California, must be allowed to prepare the road; they will take care that the nation shall drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs, and it will then fall to us as a helpless prey.' France and Spain have not been disposed, however, to let their subjects meanwhile be robbed and killed with impunity; and it is to-day announced that the latter Power has already obtained full satisfaction for some of the most recent outrages inflicted. It is the English Government alone which, desirous, perhaps, of showing how little of the 'firebrand' there is in Lord MALMESBURY is content to permit indignities and spoliation to any extent, provided they take place in a region that excites little Parliamentary attention. The merchants in the city know that about twelve millions sterling of debt, and a large trade, as well as the national name in the Spanish-American States, are all compromised by what is going on; but to the politicians of the day, Mexico constitutes no theme for appealing to the passions of the community."

A somewhat curious correspondence, between Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M. P., and the Earl of DERBY, appears in the London papers. In consequence of disputes between the Earl of WILTON and Lieutenant-Colonel DICKSON, the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, a court of inquiry was held, and the result was that Lieutenant-Colonel DICKSON was removed from the regiment, although with no imputation upon his character as an officer or a gentleman. Lieutenant-Colonel DICKSON published some correspondence relating to the matter, and among the letters given by him to the world was one addressed to him by Mr. DUNCOMBE, who said in it: "No officer's commission is safe when, to screen the neglect on the part of others, that commission is unscrupulously assailed by the favored influences of Grosvenor and St. James Squares." The Earl of DERBY consequently wrote to Mr. DUNCOMBE a letter, in which he inquired whether those expressions were intended to convey an impression that the Premier had any part in the transactions to which Mr. DUNCOMBE referred, and said:—"Of those proceedings the only information I possess is derived from a ten minutes' conversation with General PEEL, a few days before the date of your letter, when he felt it to be his duty to communicate to me, as the head of the Government, the decision he had formed and the course he had pursued in reference to a case with regard to which I was in such entire ignorance that I either had never heard, or had utterly forgotten, that there was any question between Lord Wilton and Colonel Dickson." In reply to this communication, Mr. Duncombe wrote an amicable but somewhat inconsistent letter, in which he disclaimed any intention to convey an impression that the Earl had any participation in the proceedings to which he had referred. The Premier replied, pointing out the inconsistency between Mr. Duncombe's disclaimer and certain expressions in his letter. Mr. Duncombe repeated his assurance, and proposed to publish the correspondence. To this course the Earl of Derby assented, adding:—"It must, however, be distinctly understood, that, in disclaiming any participation in the course taken either by Lord Wilton or the Committee of Inquiry, I do not adopt your views respecting it, nor impute any impropriety to either one or the other."

The late fire at Valparaiso Nov. 13, from the accounts which are published in Paris, shows the amount of French capital engaged in that South American seaport, at which, as well as Montevideo Rio and Lima, all millinery and mercery traffic is in Gallic hands. The insurances (mostly on London offices) are estimated at $1,710,000, of which French houses claim over a million of francs.

A letter from Paris in the *Independance Belge*, represents that Prince Napoleon has stated to Lord Cowley, the British Minister, that the Imperial Government is ready to abandon the present system of negro immigration, provided Great Britain will frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining Coolies for the French Colonies from the British possessions.

The Marquis de Lisle de Liry, French Resident at Lisbon, will shortly be replaced, the late disagreeable business of the ship *Charles et Georges* having no doubt rendered such a step prudent and advisable. It is said that the Marquis de Lisle will be succeeded by M. Fort-Rouen, who was there in 1842 as Secretary of Legation, and is married to a Portuguese lady.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* forwards a piece of intelligence which is strangely discordant with all the reports long credited respecting the unfriendly disposition of the Russian Government towards Austria. He says that the Russian Envoy has made overtures towards more amicable relations with Austria, representing Count Buol as the chief obstacle towards them. This alleged inclination to a more cordial understanding with Austria is said by the correspondent of the *Times* to be caused by the apprehensions which the Russian authorities entertain respecting the growing ferment among the peasantry of the Russian provinces.

The Vienna *Gazette* states that the project of concentrating an imposing force on the frontier of Servia, and the execution of which had been commenced, has been countermanded.

The object of the conspiracy lately discovered at Cracow was to recover the independence of the Republic.

Mr. Gladstone, the Extraordinary Commissioner from England, had sent home his report, and expected further instructions before the opening of the Ionian Parliament.

A telegram from Corfu says that if England refuses her consent to the union of the Ionian Republic with Greece, the representatives of the people will communicate the wish of the nation to the powers which signed the Paris treaty.

By order of the Emperor British subjects resident or trading in the Russian Empire, are entitled to enjoy all the immunities which are granted to French Greek, Belgian and Dutch subjects.

The Paris *Patrie* announces serious disturbances in Syria, in consequence of which Omar Pasha had demanded reinforcements from Constantinople.

Telegraphic accounts from Persia state that Ferukh Khan had been made Prime Minister, and that the reforms in the State had been decreed by the Shah.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes, Jan. 5: "There is a rumor in Paris to-day that Milan is in a state of siege. The news seems highly probable, for the few words addressed to M. de Hubner by the Emperor on New-Year's day—which have produced the effect which you know in London, and caused a panic for three days running on the Paris Bourse—must have driven people in Italy nearly wild. The impression that we are on the eve of a general war gains ground immensely. A few days ago it was said—and said truly—in a Belgian journal that war was not believed in except in barracks. That exception had, perhaps, far more importance han was generally attributed to it. I can now assure you beyond a doubt, that whatever turn events may subsequently take, the French "Army of Italy" is at this moment ready to march "on paper." The Commander-in-Chief, the Generals, the aides-de-camp, the staff, the regiments, the artillery, the engineering corps, are all fixed upon, and the telegraph might in half an hour send them on their way across the Alps to-morrow. I am not habitually emphatic, but be well assured that I do not say this lightly. Now, notwithstanding all these symptoms, my own personal opinion is that a great war is scarcely upon the cards. The Emperor is not strong enough internally to risk the tremendous discontent which would be engendered in France by the catastrophes, the desolation, which would be produced by a war of any long duration. The national vanity is great, and doubtless the news that the tri-colored flag was waving in Lombardy would for a time silence many hostile parties. If Napoleon III. could see his way to a grand military demonstration, ending in a triumph, without any serious opposition, there is no doubt that the movement would be popular. But the "tug" of real war I am sure the nation would have no stomach to stand. There is no doubt, however, that a French army might sweep the Austrians from Italy like chaff before the wind, if no opposing elements came into operation to check their onward course. There is no knowing how far France might be committed by a first, and, possibly, too sanguine step."

The Correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "Not only is Louis Napoleon's position with regard to Italy the most complicated that can be conceived, but it is getting daily worse from two fresh causes. His cousin Prince Napoleon is, through his friends, the Republicans, helping to compromise the Emperor with the Italian patriots, to whom French Socialist newspapers are now constantly saying, 'See, Italy is full of illusions, and relies too much on a French intervention;' and, on the other hand, a serious anxiety is springing up touching Algeria. At the Ministry of War the anxiety is indescribable, and the reports they receive there are very bad indeed. General M'Mahon was hurried off at a moment's notice. He was to dine with a person of my acquaintance, and at 6 o'clock he sent a note to his host saying that, instead of dining with him, he must be off by special train, without losing an hour, for Africa. The mountain tribes are represented as preaching the "Holy war" again, and as infuriated against the French. The cause is the substitution for the native Cadis of French legal functionaries, and other similar innovations. There may be some exaggeration in the accounts received, but the alarm is great, the ill-humor of the Arabs certain, and no paper is allowed to give any version of the matter as yet."

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, writing of course prior to the agitating remarks of the French Emperor, furnishes a commentary of European affairs. We read as follows: "The agitation in Italy, as well as the attacks in the French journals against Austria, have given rise to discussions on the possibility of a war in Europe. These reports are chiefly propagated by persons who find alarming intelligence useful for stock-jobbing purposes. At the present moment there is no real motive for a war between the principal European Powers. The Italian question is not yet in a condition to render war indispensable to either Austrian or Sardinian policy. The organization of the Danubian Principalities has been effected by a convention forming part of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and its violation by either Turkey or Austria would be alike fatal to both. As for Great Britain, since the present Ministers have been in office, she has evinced in all questions of foreign policy a degree of disinterestedness and impartiality quite unusual for a long time past. The present British Cabinet has hitherto systematically abstained from all interference with foreign politics; and this line of conduct has given universal satisfaction abroad; it is true that the Cabinet has many weighty affairs in hand, the settlement of which requires its utmost attention. Now, this disposition of the English Ministry with respect to questions of foreign policy is, we think, a sufficient guarantee that England will not lightly enter upon a war, and that she would even be inclined to make concessions rather than to expend some tens of millions. If we turn to Prussia, we see that, during the war of 1853 6, she showed a decided aversion to wars, either without an object, or solely to serve the ambitious views of some particular power. As for Austria, she did not declare war in 1855 when she had four allies on her side; and now that some of these late friends might very probably assume a hostile attitude, Austrian policy would necessarily look out for some other issue. France has not yet had breathing time, after the late war. Russia, on her side, being occupied with internal reforms, is not inclined to armed intervention in questions of foreign policy. We therefore see no probability that the existing relations of European powers will be disturbed, unless by unforseen events, such as political revolutions accompanied by great commotions."

AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND.

The Apprehensions of a European War—The Prince of Wales going to Rome—Penance of a Marchioness—Meeting of Parliament—The Irish Rebellion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

The ominous words said to have been addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Austrian Envoy, at the reception at the Tuileries, on New-Year's day, have done their work. The French funds have since then fallen three per cent., and subsequently rallied again, under the tranquillizing deprecations and equivocations showered upon their drooping heads, from many official and semi-official quarters. So great was the panic at first created in Paris among the moneyed and speculating classes, and so rapidly was the pulse of Italian patriotism quickened by the telegraphic circulation of the report, that as early as Tuesday last ministerial paragraphs were deemed expedient in journals like the *Constitutionnel*. Next day doubts were circulated in still stronger terms, both here and at Brussels, as well as in the French capital; and finally this morning we have a paragraph in the *Moniteur* couched in these words:

"For some days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports, to which it is the duty of the Government to put an end, in declaring that *nothing in our diplomatic affairs authorizes the fears which these rumors tend to create.*"

This precious gospel of peace is welcomed of course by all the *goub-mouches*; no political man of the slightest discernment is duped by it; but hundreds of thousands of pounds have been made by their operation on the French Bourse by certain parties, whose influence has been sufficient to obtain the deceptive counter-statement in question. The Emperor was told by the cliques of dependents that surround him that the effect of his warlike apostrophe to M. Hubner had been greater than he intended, and that as things were not yet quite ready for decisive action, it was necessary to lull the realms of dupery and dullness to sleep again. It may be remembered that exactly the same game was played previous to the *coup d'état* of 1851. The idea having once been set rolling, the imagination of the ambitious, and the zeal of the enterprising being kindled, infinite pains were taken to mesmerize preparations for resistance by solemn assertions that nothing at all was really meant.

It is incredible indeed that the Austrian Government, which, as well as that of other States, has long ago been well informed of the designs of France in Italy, can be gulled by moonshine like that of the *Moniteur*. There is indeed a phantom sense in which it may be said to be true "that nothing in diplomatic affairs authorizes the fears" which recent rumors have created; that is to say, negotiations have not yet been broken off, and they are not likely to be so for some weeks to come. The English and Prussian Governments have offered their mediation, and France and Austria for opposite reasons do not wish peremptorily to decline it. I have also heard, though, I own, with some surprise, that Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen have expressed an opinion favorable to a reference of the whole Italian question to a European Congress. Nothing could be more futile than such a course. Austria would never agree to refer her right to the possessions she holds in Italy to the arbitrament of her imperial rivals; and this is precisely the one point without which nothing else can be settled. Lord Palmerston's views are more Bonapartist; and they are expressed clearly enough in a letter published to-day by the *Morning Post*, under the name of its correspondent from Paris.

"If the British Cabinet think it wise to try and prevent the Austrian Empire from breaking up, it ought to recommend her to withdraw from Lombardy under terms of compensation, and evacuate the Roman States. *Italy will not have the Austrians at any price, and sooner or later France will assist the Italians in driving them out of the Peninsular.* Austria cannot march with the demands of the age; she has become a political impossibility in the centre of Europe, everywhere obstructing everything, blindly nursing revolution. Unless England and France without delay come to a clear and honest understanding about Italy, a European war is only a question of time."

Lord Palmerston, who in 1848 as Foreign Secretary, proposed to Austria to surrender Lombardy to Piedmont, retaining the Venetian Province, urged at Compiegne the same proposal on the French Emperor. He has confessed since his return, however, that his counsels were not favorably received. By M. Walewski and his colleagues they were openly combatted as unworthy of France and as securing no settlement nor repose for Italy; while on the other hand it is understood that the Derbyite cabinet are committed to Austria too far to listen to even these proposals.

I think upon the whole it is probable that if a rupture takes place in the course of the Spring, England will stand neuter, but the Regent of Prussia is said to be disposed to sympathize more actively with Austria; and very categorical demands are believed to have been addressed to the Cabinet of Berlin respecting their future intentions by that of the Tuileries. Meanwhile M. Mazzini and the Republican party in Italy are said to be actively at work to prevent any quenching of the rising flame, and the first democratic movement of any importance that is made the King of Piedmont will declare himself obliged to declare war in order to prevent the subversion of constitutionalism in his dominions.

There is a great deal of talk here about the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to Rome. You will laugh perhaps at the strange degree of importance attached to such an incident, even in the best educated circles of society. But it is difficult for any one not thoroughly accustomed to our ways of thought and life to understand the curious susceptibilities of the national mind on matters of the sort. Although the heir to the crown is known to be a youth of no particular strength of judgment or quickness of parts, it hardly enters any one's head to fear his being made a convert to Catholicity during his sojourn in the city of the Cæsars. Nobody suspects a boy of seventeen, destitute of imagination or enthusiasm, capable of renouncing the throne of England for a creed; and every one understands well enough that such is the price he would have to pay, under the provisions of the Act of Settlement, for a blunder in theology. What people grumble about is that the heir-apparent should be sent for so long a period as six months to so bad a school as that of modern Rome. Prince Albert's mania for æsthetics was probably at the bottom of the proceedings, but if so it is only another proof how little he can be made to understand the real feelings of the people whose Chief Magistrate his son may one day be. The people of England care next to nothing about art, but they care a great deal about their rulers of every degree being what they call thoroughly English. Their dread of popery is far more political and social than controversial; and the Puseyites have become an object of far more general aversion than the Catholics. Prince Albert, who is avowedly a *philosophe* in Church matters, undervalues the depth and sincerity of this feeling; but if the Prince of Wales should be suffered to spend half the time the *Court Journal* announces in the Eternal City, it will take years to get out of people's heads the notion that he has not been "humbugged or tampered with by the Jesuits," as Exeter Hall will say.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Pamphlet Denunciation of the United States by Mons. Belly—The Emperor Invoked to put a Stop to American Expansion—Napoleon and the American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

Let the people of the United States prepare for annihilation! "A Man of the Latin Race" (whom we suspect to be M. Felix Belly) has said it! I spoke in my last letter of a forthcoming pamphlet on the President's Message. The document has appeared in 32 large octavo pages, price 75 centimes, and bears the following title, "A Letter to his Majesty Napoleon III. on the French Influence in America, apropos of the Message of Mr. Buchanan. By a Man of the Latin Race." All the dead walls of Paris are ornamented with bills, notifying the public where the pamphlet in question may be found; and on these bills the names of Napoleon and Buchanan are printed in such large type, and are brought into so strange a juxtaposition, that each bill has its mob of wondering citizens.

It is the habit in France, when a writer wishes to give more force and more consequence to his opinions than may be secured for them in the columns of a newspaper, to issue them in pamphlet form. The expense of such a mode of publicity operates as a check upon its abuse, so that it is usually only those who have "an axe to grind" that resort to it. The "Letter to Napoleon" belongs to this category, and, as such, would scarcely merit attention. But the pretentious manner in which it has been brought before the public, the wholesale manner in which it abuses and vilifies the people of the United States, and the extended circulation which it is attempted to gain for it, give it an importance it might not otherwise possess.

The Letter opens with a holy turning up of the eyes in favor of the Latin races in America, and against the evils with which they are menaced in their religion and their liberty from the aggressions of the barbarians of the North, the Yankees of the United States of America. The Emperor Napoleon is then called on and implored as the natural defender of the Latin race in America, and as one of the natural defenders of the holy and apostolic Catholic Church everywhere, to take the lead in the defence of this menaced race in Central America. It is the old song of a down-trodden people oppressed by the strong, only the pamphleteer has ingeniously reversed positions, and placed happiness and constitutional liberty in Europe, and suffering and despotism in America.

The writer calls on the Emperor to take in charge the destinies of the Latin race in America, because, according to him, the Emperor is the only man who can defend them, and it is alone to him that they look He calls upon him to say to the "race of brigands" that people the United States, not to dare to buy Cuba, nor to attempt to seize it by force. He calls upon him to stay the filibustering tendencies of this same race of brigands, who *are ever seeking to extend their famous protectorate over Arizona!* In another place he characterizes the United States as a *repaire de forbans* a den of outlaws, and laughs at the idea of a band of pirates chastising a peaceable town (the bombardment of Greytown) under the name of law and order. The late crisis in the United States, which brought such calamity to the honest working people of Europe, was but the result of an organized, premeditated scheme among politicians to bring about the election of Mr. Buchanan. And yet if the Emperor will only take the lead of the Latin race in Central America, and turn his attention to the securing of the Isthmus route across Panama, and the development of commerce with the people of Central America, he will have created a counterpoise to the cynical Yankees of the north, that will bring prosperity to France and ruin to the northern barbarians. Such an alliance he says will put the electors of Mr. Buchanan beyond the ban of civilization! "Put a blockhead on the United States, Sire," he cries, "and the world will see whether they can find at home the material with which to feed the raging appetite for aggrandizement which devours them!"

"The day when your Majesty shall have formed this new alliance," continues the writer, "the hour of decadence for the United States will have sounded. The cancer which eats them and which they only nourish by throwing it each year the product of a new theft, will suddenly bite them to the heart; their confederation will be broken by the force of events, and then Latin Europe will truly have the right to smile, if she is not compassionate enough to take pity upon them. The United States only live on the condition of foreign encroachment; like bandits, their inhabitants cannot exist but by frequently emerging from their caverns. Put a wall around them, Sire, and they will eat each other up, and they will devour each other like savages as they are—have they not already tasted of each other in Utah?"

The pamphleteer laughs to scorn the idea that the United States possess any physical force.

"A great noise has been made about their maritime power, and yet they have not a single military fleet to put in line; their merchant vessels, very good for the transport of filibusters, could not float a minute before one of our imperial frigates. They are obliged to parley with their insurgents of the interior, and they could not raise, in the whole country, an army capable of putting to flight a regiment of fanatical idiots! Your Majesty would have no need of firing a single cannon; the United States have no more a Sebastopol than they have fleets and armies. A simple declaration from your Majesty will suffice to bring them to reflection and to reason."

The writer resumes his wishes thus:

'An alliance of the Latin races under the hand of the Emperor of the French, who, by all providential elements, is called to march at their head; a Latin intervention in the affairs of Mexico in favor of Latin principles; an energetic declaration establishing that Europe will never permit the United States to buy or conquer Cuba a new direction to be given to the intercourse with the New World, and to the exercise of French influence on the continent; an intimate union of the Latin interests of Europe with the Latin interests of America, and, in consequence, an encouragement of all measures tending to bind these interests in indissoluble bonds; in fine, a supremacy frankly proclaimed of the Catholic element on the solution of all Latin questions, with the view of rendering to civilization that unity of action and that width of horizon of which it has been deprived since the religious sentiment has come to be regarded as a thing under the control of events instead of being their director."

And he terminates his book thus:

"Your Majesty has said it: the Empire is peace. But when justice, truth and order are despised, outraged and defied; when our sister nations are menaced in their independence; when religion, publicly insulted, is driven from the congresses over which it ought to preside; when the law of right is discussed, combated, violated by the adversaries of civilization; when France and her sovereign are excluded from important questions, wounded in their influence, attacked in the principles which they represent and profess; when conspirators show themselves, and when people dare to write such a message as has just been thrown into the face of Europe, the Empire is then the avenger of order, truth and justice; the Empire is the defender of menaced nations; the Empire is the arm which holds the sword of St. Peter, and which reclaims the heritage of Charlemagne; the Empire is the champion of violated law, the great dispenser of pacific influence; the Empire is the form of government which picks up the gauntlet of all challenges and condemns those who have thrown them down; and, if it is necessary, in order to exercise this varied mission, that the Empire should be something else than peace, it is war!"

Now you may ask what is all this sawing of the air, all this flux of noisy words about? The author has a canal contract in Central America, out of which he hopes to make fame and a fortune, and he is afraid that unaided by public opinion his Government will not protect him in his project. The abuse and the falsehoods contained in the book need not disturb the equanimity of the people of the United States, for it is to be hoped they have reached a position among the nations in which the libels of an interested speculator cannot reach them; but the book acquires some importance from the fact that it was issued with the view of manufacturing public opinion in France against the Government and the people of the United States, and because the Government here gives it countenance, indirectly, by allowing it to gain the widest publicity, since it is known that nothing is allowed to pass the censorship of the Press which is not judged to be fit matter for the public to read. Moreover, the French journals, in the view they take of the aggressive policy of the Message, aid very materially, among the French people, in propagating and giving force to the sentiments and assertions of the "Letter to Napoleon." The proceedings in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of the insult to Spain contained in the Message, are published in the journals and lend their aid in the general depreciation of the United States.

On the other hand, at the diplomatic reception on New-Year's Day, at the Palace, the Emperor conversed an unusually long time with the American Minister, and showed towards him, I am told, the greatest courtesy. The President's Message was referred to, and this gave Mr. Mason the opportunity of reiterating to Napoleon that it was the settled policy of the United States to act in the acquisition of territory exactly upon the principles which had guided them heretofore—that is to say, that no territory should be acquired otherwise than honorably, by purchase or cession. The Emperor on his part reassured the American Minister of his kindly feelings towards the United States, and of *his constant desire for the preservation of amicable relations.* This conduct when contrasted with that shown by his Majesty towards Austria, was much remarked by the diplomatic corps, and created a positive sensation. To the Austrian Minister, he said, "*although* the relations between France and Austria are not as good as they have been," but no such language characterized his conversation with the American Minister. His inquiries were made in the tone of a man already convinced, who wished only to be re-assured of the truth of his convictions.

MALAKOFF.

THE AUSTRO-FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

The State of Sentiment at Paris and Vienna—The Sedative of the Emperor—French Preparation for War—Probable Event of a Campaign in Italy—Views of the London Press.

Great agitation still prevailed on the Paris Bourse, and in political circles, in respect to the Emperor's recent remark to the Austrian Minister. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 5th, says: "The continued silence of the *Moniteur*, and the unsatisfactory and, I may add, verbally incorrect version of the Emperor's brief and significant remark to the Austrian Ambassador, together with the comments of some whose language, if it were listened to, would probably be as desperate as their fortunes, have not tended to restore tranquillity to the financial public. It is true that M. Louis Veuillot delivers, in to-day's *Univers*, his censure of any step that would lead not merely to an open rupture, but a simple estrangement, with Austria. I doubt much if this disapprobation, though coming from so high a quarter, will suffice to neutralize the effect of the original incident. To do so the *Moniteur* must speak."

It is affirmed that a note was dispatched recently from Paris to the Austrian Government on the subject of Servia, couched in rather significant terms viz., that the passage of the Pruth by Russia had been considered, by the Allied Powers, as a *casus belli*, and that there was, in point of fact, no difference between it and the crossing the Servian frontier by an Austrian army, for in the one case, as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire would be menaced.

At an official reception, subsequent to the incident of the 1st of January, it was remarked that the Emperor was most particular in his attentions to the Austrian Ambassador, as if he wanted to show that it was not any feeling to him personally that provoked the unwonted warmth of his expressions at the levee, but rather from strong disapproval of the policy of his Government.

An attaché of the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for Servia on a special mission.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 7 contains the following: "For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports which it is the duty of the Government to put a stop to, in declaring that nothing in diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which those reports tend to provoke."

The same authority says the Austrian Ambassador's private Secretary had been suddenly dispatched to Vienna.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 7.—The funds opened rather higher, but subsequently again declined, so that the paragraph in the *Moniteur* has had no effect. The 3 per cents. closed at 71.10 for money, and 4½ per cents. at 97.

Great depression prevailed at Vienna, an disquieting rumors were rife.

The Emperor Napoleon's observations to the Austrian Minister were known at Vienna on the 3d, and had created quite a sensation on the Bourse, but the details are scanty.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventuality, and boasts that all Germany, and Prussia at its head, is backing her.

Vienna, Friday, 7th.—The Third Corps d'armée of the Imperial Army, amounting to 30,000 men, has left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 100,000 men, within two or three days, in the limits of their Italian dominions.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AT MADRID.

Important Debate in the Cortes of Spain on the President's Message—Unanimity of the House in Denouncing all Propositions for the Purchase of Cuba—A Resolution of Support offered to the Government by the Leader of the Opposition, and Sustained by the Whole House, every man of all opinions voting with the Government.

On the 31st of December, so much of the late message of the President of the United States as refers to the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and the relations of Spain with this country, was brought forward for discussion in the Cortes of Spain by Señor Ulloa, Director-General of the Colonies. Señor Ulloa said:

I know very well that this document, (the President's Message,) which is now the subject of so much mommentary throughout the world, is really to be regarded as an ardent electoral appeal to the passions of the populace in the interest of a partisan reelection. But, however this may be, the menace has been made, the offence has been offered to us; and we cannot pass it over in silence, because we are neither arrogant enough to contemn it, nor weak enough to acquiesce in it. I shall not speak of the proposition that the Captain-General of Cuba should be empowered to treat of matters which belong exclusively to the supreme Government; nor of the philanthropic allusions which are made to the African race by the President of a nation, in many parts of which that unfortunate race is treated like a race of brutes, denied the consolations of religion and subjected to the most atrocious legalized cruelties.

I shall confine my remarks to the clear and definite way in which the American President advances the question of the purchase of Cuba as of immediate urgency. I regard this as a distinct offence to the Government and people of Spain. It is necessary that the President of the United States, and the party in that country known as "Annexationists," should be made to understand that Spain will not part with one square inch of her territory; that she will not for a mess of pottage sell her birthright in the American soil conquered by her in its discovery and its earliest civilization. We are fortunately not so poor as to be forced to such expedients for our maintenance; but were we poor indeed it is not in such transactions that we should seek relief from our difficulties.

But such is the obstinacy of the American President and of the party which he represents; a party which however does not include a majority of the American people, whose general good sense and prudence we all of us recognize, that foreseeing the certain end of all negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, the President talks about taking possession of the Island by force "in virtue of the imperious and omnipotent law of self-preservation." The Island of Cuba is defended for the present by the spirit of its people, who will never submit to see themselves, their language, their traditions, their customs, swallowed up by a foreign rival and domineering race. The Island of Cuba is further defended by the home government, which is now developing with fabulous rapidity its elements of wealth and power; but it is above all defended by the unshaken right of Spain, which will forever rise superior to all the forces which the American President or the party favorable to his projects can invoke.

In stating these my convictions in regard to the important points raised by the message of Mr. Buchanan, I have spoken, I am sure, the sentiment of the Chamber and of the whole country. I believe too that I have spoken the sentiment of Her Majesty's Government. But this will not suffice. I think we need to-day a solemn declaration which may give an official reply to all these threats; and put an end to them for the future.

The Minister of State, Calderon Collantes, in reply, spoke as follows:

"The Congress will understand that I am not at liberty to follow Señor Ulloa in the examination of all the facts to which he has referred. But I may assure the Chamber that, during the six months of our Ministerial existence, our relations with the United States have not ceased to be friendly, and even more than cordial,—so that I was somewhat surprised to read in the Message of the American President that those relations were in an unsatisfactory state. The few conferences I have had with the worthy representative of the Anglo-American Republic, have been marked by so generous and cordial a temper that I have been naturally led to suppose that the relations of our two Governments were perfectly friendly, and that there was no risk of a rupture between us. The Government of the Queen still believes that such is the truth of the case.

* * * * *

The era of prostration and exhaustion brought about by civil war and disunion has come to an end in Spain. Our country is now in an epoch of development and regeneration. If the power of Spain is not yet great enough to threaten foreign States, it is quite great enough to defend the integrity of the monarchy, and to maintain our honor intact. *Any serious proposition tending to invite the cession of the minutest fragment of our territory will be regarded by the Government as an insult offered to the Spanish people.* [Hear, hear.] In the name of the Government and of the Queen I ought to declare, and I do so, that in the case of any disagreement or discussion between the two Governments, the Spanish Government will keep only one object in view—the maintenance of the rights of the nation. We have no advantages to ask, and shall ask none. Such was our course in relation to our difficulties with Mexico; such will be our course in all other questions that may arise; and we are very sure that, whenever we may find it necessary to appeal to the public sentiment of Spain, in defence of the national honor, there will be no more differences among us, but all hearts will rally to the support of the monarchy and the maintenance of the integrity of the national domain. These sentiments of justice, moderation, and dignity ought to give new strength to Her Majesty's Government in directing the destinies of the nation, and will doubtless increase the confidence already inpired by its devotion to the good and the honor of a country which deserves all the sacrifices we can make for it."

General and warm applause followed these remarks of the President of the Council of State, and introduced the reading of a resolution offered by Señor Olozaga, the leader of the Opposition, to the effect that the

"Congress, having listened with great satisfaction to the explanations given by the Government of Her Majesty, entirely agrees with the Government in its views, and promises it a firm support in maintaining the dignity of the Spanish dominions."

In recommending this resolution, Señor Olozaga took occasion to say that he advanced it, "not only in the interest of the national dignity of in the interests of the Island of Cuba, whose *very existence and future depend upon its union with the mother country,* but also in the interest of the United States themselves, worthy as they are of all admiration and even of all affection, while they respect the limits of public law and the rights of others."

"I had the honor," said Senor Olozaga, "on an occasion much less grave and important than the present, to offer a similar resolution in the Constituent Cortes, and the decision of that body was unanimous in support of the government of that day, as the decision of every possible body of Spanish representatives will be in support of every government which will hold the same sentiments. I have therefore no reason for delaying the action of this Congress in regard to a measure which will show that there are no parties in Spain nor any differences among Spaniards when it is a question whether we shall maintain the honor, dignity and decency of the Spanish nation, which are more important than all other interests in the world to us."

The resolution of Señor Olozaga was adopted unanimously, on a motion to that effect.

The *Espana*, though a violent adversary of the Cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spaniards, whatever their differences on other points, will always be united.

The other journals employ similar language.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* says: "The Message of the President of the United States does not appear to have occasioned any kind of alarm in the Spanish public, the newspaper guides of whom persist in considering it as an issue of political capital in paper. The only journals which have expressed their indignation in good set terms are the *Monarquia* and *Fenix*. The latter, which has already made it the subject of two or three articles, has the following observations on the isle of Cuba: 'When the greedy hands of the North American Union are ready to be stretched out towards our precious Antilles, which is nearly all that remains to us of the Spanish Empire in the New World; when the United States are openly seeking to add, at our expense, one more star to those with which their flag is studded, it will not be inexpedient to look back upon the Spain of our forefathers, when it occupied the eighth part of the known world, when its inhabitants were 70,000,000, and its dimensions comprised a space of 800,000 square miles. Of these vast territories more than two-thirds have been lost: can we permit another jewel to be snatched from the splendid crown of two worlds? In 1565 we gave up the Isle of Malta to the order of St. John. In 1620 the Lower Navarre and Bearne was yielded to France, and in 1649 the Rousselon. In 1640 we lost Portugal and her colonies. In 1648 we recognized the sovereignty of the Netherlands. In 1626 the English wrested the Barbadoes from us, in 1655 Jamaica, in 1704 Gibraltar, in 1718 the Luccas, in 1759 Dominica, and in 1797 Trinidad. In the seventeenth century France took possession of Martinico, New-Granada, Guadaloupe, and the half of the Isle of San Domingo, and in 1800 Louisiana. In the eighteenth century we yielded up Sardinia to the Duke of Savoy, and to Morocco our rights on Mazalquivir and Oran. We ceded Parma, Placencia, and Lucca, with other dominions in the north of Italy, to princes of the house of Bourbon, and in 1759 Naples and Sicily were emancipated from Spanish Government. In 1819 we sold Florida to the United States; in 1821 we lost our half of the isle of San Domingo, and before 1825 all the vast continent which our glorious ancestors had acquired was lost to us for ever. Of all this immense power we have, as a remembrance of the past, the isles of Cuba and Puerto Rica, the distant Philippines, and our African possessions; but the Spain of the nineteenth century is not that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and will never consent under any pretext that these jewels shall be snatched from her crown, and will, in case of force, defend them with the blood of her united sons. Time has not passed in vain for us, and neither caresses nor threats will prevail upon any Spanish Government, whatever be its opinion on home affairs, to give up for gold that which touches to the quick the honor and the decorum of the country, nor in the midst of the agitation of political passion will the Spanish flag, which waved over the throne of Isabel I., lose any of its splendor under the reign of her worthy successor, Isabel II."

THE FERMENT IN ITALY.

Continued Excitement—Milan in a State of Siege—Warlike Attitude of Sardinia.

The Continental journals and correspondence continue to give alarming details of the state of affairs in Italy.

A rumor had been current in Paris that Milan was in a state of siege, but it lacked confirmation.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a letter from Milan, dated the 1st inst., which, it observes, contains a statement so serious and so strange that it publishes it with every reserve. It is to the effect that some bodies of the people passing by the barracks crying "*Viva l' Italia,*" were responded to by the soldiers within the barracks with a similar cry.

The civil and military authorities at Milan were treated with contumely, and the latter were of opinion that there would soon be an outbreak.

The garrison of Pavia having been augmented by 700 men and 4 guns, it was stated that the University would soon be reopened. It was expected that on the return of the students collisions would very likely take place. Every precaution has been taken, and Pavia was almost in a state of siege.

The *Nord* publishes a telegram from Genoa, stating that the agitation was increasing there, and that a report continued to be circulated that Garibaldi was about to organize a corps of volunteers, or was preparing to play some very active part.

The Austrian garrisons in Lombardy were already on a war footing.

Warlike preparations were brisk at Cremona. Modena was in a fearful state of alarm.

Latest.—A Paris telegram, dated evening of the 7th, says it was asserted there that a scuffle had taken place between the Hungarian and Austrian regiments forming the garrison of Cremona, the Hungarians shouting "*Viva l' Italia.*"

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* says, it is quite evident that the Sardinian Government desires war, means war, and is confident that war is at hand. The Sardinian Chambers were to open on the 10th of January, and the speech of the King on the occasion was anxiously looked for.

The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of Vienna announces that reinforcements will go from that city to the army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. It is expressly said that the troops are sent for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the Kingdom against the Revolutionary Party.

The *Journal des Debats* prints the following letter, dated Milan, Jan. 1:

"The new year has commenced in this city in a very singular manner. The Milanese themselves seem stupefied, and both people and garrison appear this morning to be asking each other if it was all a dream. Midnight had scarcely sounded, when numerous bands began to perambulate the city, including in their songs all the cries of the Italian patriots—'*Vive l'Italie!*' '*Vive Victor Emmanuel!*' '*Vivent les Trois Couleurs!*' At 2 o'clock in the morning the traffic was as animated as in full day, and the uproar was so great that sleep was altogether out of the question. The bands in passing before the military posts, began instantly to hiss, when, extraordinary to state, the soldiers joined the party, and instead of drawing their sabres, cried in emulation, '*Vive l'Italie!*' I myself observed a group of twelve officers in the Corso Francesco fraternize with a band of twenty persons, throw their caps into the air and cry, '*Vivent les Italiens.*' The gendarmes on horseback, who patrolled two and two, and the guards of police, drew up quietly as if in obedience to a command, and there was not the slightest breach of the peace. If the garrison had acted differently, we tremble to think of what the consequences would have been, for the crowds who filled the streets from midnight to 5 o'clock consisted of the most determined individuals, and those best capable of opposing an energetic resistance to an armed force. Happily the very number of the promenaders prevented a conflict."

The Turin Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on January 3, says: "The garrison of Pavia having been augmented, as already stated, by four guns and 700 infantry, it is now said, although not officially announced, that the University is to be re-opened, since a prolonged interruption of the studies would be a confession of a bad state of things in the country, and might be construed into apprehension on the part of the authorities. If the report prove well founded, and the students return, it will not be surprising if unpleasant collisions take place. It appears that every precaution is taken; that the police and military are extremely on the alert; and that the condition of Pavia is not very dissimilar to that of a town in a state of siege. At Milan, according to letters of the 1st instant in to-day's Turin papers, agitation, slight squabbles, and consequent arrests, continue to occur, and there is scarcely a large town in Lombardy where somebody has not been arrested on charges of disturbing the public tranquillity. The troops have orders carefully to avoid affrays, and one letter says that most of the officers abstain from smoking in the streets, or else throw away their cigars when summoned so to do. If this be true, the orders must be very strict. The wildest reports have been current in Lombardy during the last few days—spread, as some believe, by the police, for the purpose of producing doubt and confusion in the minds of the Italians. For instance, two or three days ago a merchant here received a telegram from Milan anxiously inquiring if it were true that an attempt had been made on the life of Count Cavour? A letter says that this report had obtained such consistency as to produce for a moment a suspension of affairs on the Milan Exchange. Another rumor was, that the Piedmontese Government had commissioned Garibaldi to raise a corps of volunteers, and this caused quite a ferment among the youth of Milan. Again, it was said that Mazzini had renounced his republican principles and adhered to the policy of Piedmont, but this was rather too extravagant to obtain much credence. Here, during the last few days, a report has been current of an intention on the part of the Sardinian Government to sell the Genoa Railway. The same report has on former occasions been circulated, but this time it was connected with the recent visit of M. Laffitte to Turin, and some people went so far as to say that the sale was actually completed. This was untrue, and if the Government has any intentions of selling its railway it keeps them to itself. Of course people said that the sale was to raise funds for the approaching war; the belief in which still continues strong here, and even stronger in Lombardy, and has not been lessened by the recent visit and movements of the Archduke Constantine. It continues to be very positively asserted that considerable reinforcements have been sent to the Austrian troops in Lombardo-Venetia. This is highly probable, but the fact is difficult to ascertain, and at any rate I should very much doubt if the accession of strength amounts to 20,000 men, to which high figure rumor has made it ascend."

Illinois Central Railroad—Interesting Meeting of English Shareholders.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 7.

Yesterday, a meeting of the English shareholders was held at the London Tavern—Mr. George Moffatt, M. P., Chairman of the London Committee, presiding.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said the Committee which had been appointed in July last had deemed it expedient to call the proprietors together in order to report to them its proceedings, and to lay before them its views with regard to the future. The main object for which that Committee had been constituted was to secure unity of action with the Board of Directors at New-York on the subject of finance, and with that view, it had been suggested that a deputation should be sent to America. Of course it was not easy to find fit persons to form that deputation, because few gentlemen of sufficient character and ability would care to cross the Atlantic on the business of the Company, especially when there was a possibility of that business not being altogether of an agreeable character. However, two gentlemen were found to accept the mission, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wm. Smith, who had produced a joint report; and a third gentleman, Mr. James Caird, M. P., had likewise visited Illinois, and favored them with a valuable report of his own. The committee had desired Mr. Smith to devote himself more particularly to the question of accounts, and on that subject he had favored them with a most complete and voluminous, and yet at the same time the most clear and concise, statement that he (Mr. Moffat) had ever seen. So diverse, however, were the interests involved, that it would be hardly possible to give a summary of it without running the risk of unfairness to some party; and so elaborate were the documents, that it had taken him two whole days to make himself master of their contents. The papers were open to the inspection of any shareholder that thought proper to call; but he believed that there were only three points in them to which it would be necessary to call the attention of the meeting. In the first place, it appeared that there had been what in England would undoubtedly be called an irregularity; three of the directors having been allowed, instead of paying for their shares in hard cash, to give notes for them which were not yet mature. The total amount due upon those notes was about $360,000, or about £75,000 sterling. The notes of two of the directors in question would fall due very early in the present year; they would be met; and then those directors would be in precisely the same position as other shareholders. Complaints, in the second place, had been made of the inefficiency of the land sales department; and in consequence of the remonstrances of the deputation a new commissioner had been appointed. Lastly, there appeared to have been a serious error in the way in which the proceeds of the land sales had been appropriated. The interest had been put to the fund for the extinction of bonds; but that was clearly wrong. This money was the property of the shareholders, and in future they would have the benefit of it. Mr. Caird's report could not fail to be read with the greatest satisfaction by the proprietors, to all of whom it would be sent. It spoke in terms of the utmost confidence of the extraordinary value of the land belonging to the Company. In fact, if the land were in Lancashire or the south of Scotland it would be worth perhaps a tenth part of the national debt of this country. [Hear, hear.] It was only fair, however, to say that Mr. Caird frankly alluded to the distress under which he found the Company's tenants suffering. Nothing could exceed the unanimity which had prevailed between the Committee and the Directors, the latter of whom had cordially recognized the right of the European shareholders, who had provided so large an amount of the capital, to have a voice in the management of the Company. There had, in fact, been a difference of opinion on only one point since last. Messrs. Smith and Wheeler, in their report, had referred to the desirability of the chief officer of the railway residing in Illinois. In that opinion Mr. Osborne himself concurred; but as he was not prepared to go to Illinois, he had tendered his resignation. The matter was at present the subject of correspondence; and there had also been some discussion with reference to a proposal from Mr. Osborne. That gentleman, having more shares than he wished to retain, had proposed to the Company that it should resume them at par. To that the Committee had objected in the strongest possible way. They had also protested against a proposal of the Directors to award themselves a commission of about 2½ per cent. on any money they might procure on loan for the Company. [Hear, hear.] The Committee considered that the Directors were trustees for the Company; and that they therefore could not vote themselves any remuneration whatever. [Cheers.] With respect to the current year, it appeared from the report of Messrs. Smith and Wheeler that nearly a million dollars would be required to meet the Company's expenditure, and that the greater part of that sum would be required early in the year. The Board had left it to the Committee to say how the money should be raised. Considering how large a number of proprietors had bought their shares on the understanding that no calls would be necessary; considering, too, that a call had nevertheless been made, and had entailed great sacrifices—the Committee had come to the conclusion that a loan would be preferable to a call. [Hear, hear.] They were already in negotiation for the sum required; but if that negotiation should fail, there would be no alternative, in order to protect the honor of the Company, but to assess the sum of $5 on each share. Gentlemen would no doubt ask him how it was that that their property had become depreciated to the extent of $10 a share since the appointment of the Committee? [Hear, hear.] His answer was a very simple one. Instead of finding capital of their own, they had begun with borrowing money for everything; and last year was the first in which they had seriously attempted to depart from so vicious a system. That had caused a great deal of pressure, and sellers had preponderated over buyers. The last two years the harvest had been bad, a calamity which was almost unprecedented in that part of the world, and it had caused a great falling off in the receipts of the Railway; so that the number of bonds they had hoped to be able to cancel was double the number they had actually been able to pay off. His own opinion, however, was that it would be quite within the bounds of possibility for them to have a dividend next year. [Cheers.]

Mr. Austin said there was a strong feeling in the city of want of confidence in the Company. In fact, he had often heard the remark, "I believe it's all a swindle." He could not himself concur in such an idea; but he thought the statement of the Chairman threw a great light on the matter. When they found Directors with their calls in arrear, voting themselves a nice little bonus in the shape of a per centage on loans, and when they found the President expecting to have his shares taken off his hands at par, it was no wonder that people felt doubts about the Company. He begged to move that Mr. Osborne's resignation be accepted, and also that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was improper for the Directors to obtain any indirect advantage from their negotiations. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, which, after a long discussion, was withdrawn, the Chairman stating that the Committee would certainly not regret Mr. Osborne's resignation.

Mr. Richard Cobden, referring to the criticisms which had been passed upon the Board, said, that if instead of two bad harvests in Illinois there had been two good ones there and two bad ones in Europe, their railway traffic would have been three million dollars, and they would have been voting testimonials to the Directors. [Hear, hear.] Why, he had heard the Committee called swindlers and jobbers. He had himself been called a jobber, though he had not touched a share for two years; and he was prepared to show that the Committee (who held one-third of all the Illinois Central shares in Europe) held more now than they did when they were originally appointed. [Cheers.]

Mr. Christie regretted the recommendation of the Committee that there should be a loan, which he regarded as only another step in that vicious course which had been so properly censured by the Chairman.

Mr. Maurice moved and Mr. Heyworth seconded, that the money should be raised by a call.

Mr. Cobden resisted this proposal, on the ground that it would confiscate the property of the weaker shareholders merely to enrich a future proprietary. The Company had allotted to it 2,595,000 acres of land such as they had heard described in Mr. Caird's report. Mr. Caird had sent specimens of the soil to that eminent agricultural chemist Professor Voelcker, who found that it was richer than the best soils of England. In fact Mr. Caird said that if the land was in Scotland it would be worth £100 per acre, so that when the country was populated their territory might one day be worth £250,000,000 sterling. [Hear, hear.] Instead of finding capital to make the railway themselves they had begun by borrowing 17,000,000 dollars worth of Construction bonds on 2,000,000 acres, reserving the rest of the land to pay off the interest. They had afterwards mortgaged some of the remainder for other loans which they had contracted on most usurious terms. What he should recommend was a return to the original policy of the Company, seeing that they had begun on that principle, and had attracted into the concern so many shareholders that would be unable to bear calls. He would sell every acre of land they could disengage from the mortgages, even if they had to accept a reduced price. The revenue they would thus secure would be a perfectly legitimate one; and, indeed, unless they in this manner anticipated some of the mighty benefits that would one day accrue to the Company, the youngest man present might grow gray before he enjoyed a dividend. [Cheers.]

Mr. Austin proposed, and Mr. Ward seconded an amendment leaving the question of loan or call entirely in the hands of the committee.

After some discussion the question was put to the vote:

For the amendment........................36
Against it........................15—21

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Jan. 24.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 469, 67 and six other causes, 441, 131, 1699, 459, 483, 469, 471, 473, 475, 481, 483, 485, 489, 493, 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 494, 162, 390, 538, 540, 542, 546, 548, 554, 556, 558, 560, 564, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576.

Special Term.—Nos. 131, 155, 167, 168, 169, 172, 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 83, 11, 106, 184, 185, 157, 186, 187, 188.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 112, 3, 209, 318, 370, 372, 5, 182, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 273, 362, 228, 229, 314, 323, 295, 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 13.

DIVORCE—LAWS OF OTHER STATES.

McGiffert vs. McGiffert.—The complaint in this cause is filed by the wife, against the defendant, her husband, for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

The parties being residents of this State, were married here on the 12th September, 1850. They lived together but a few weeks, and then separated.

In January, 1851, the defendant filed his complaint against the plaintiff, claiming to have the marriage annulled, on the alleged ground of the physical incapacity of the plaintiff to consummate the marriage. This she denied, in her answer.

On the 28th April, 1851 an order was made in that cause, requiring the plaintiff therein to pay Court fees and alimony to the defendant in that cause, and the same not having been paid; an order was made in that cause, on the 15th October, 1851, staying all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff therein, until paid, and the proceedings therein have been stayed and suspended.

In January, 1852, the defendant went to the State of Indiana, leaving the plaintiff, his wife, in this State, where she has ever since remained. The defendant stated, in his answer, that such residence in Indiana commenced on or about the 3d day of January, 1852, and that on the 10th of January, 1853, being at that time a *bona fide* resident of that State, and having been for more than one year preceding said date a resident of said State, he filed his bill against the plaintiff in this suit, for a divorce. On the 24th of May, 1853, the plaintiff in this suit not appearing, a decree of divorce was granted. In October, 1855, the defendant in this case returned to this State, accompanied by a woman, to whom he had been married in Indiana, by the divorce granted there, with whom he has cohabited here. Upon these facts the complaint is filed, the plaintiff claiming that such intercourse of the defendant with the woman to whom he claims to be married, is adulterous, and entitles her to a divorce.

S. C. Lyne and F. R. Tillou for plaintiff; E. P. Cowles for defendant.

Davies, J.—I deem it unnecessary to discuss the many questions presented in this case. It appears to me that it must be disposed of on the authority of Visscher *vs.* Visscher, 12 Back. 643, and the authorities there referred to. The Court in Indiana never had jurisdiction of the plaintiff in this case, and the proceedings there as to her are void. As remarked by Justice Hund in the case referred to, "It is a sound principle of law, as well as of natural justice, that no person should be bound by a judgment without being heard." And he cited a large number of cases to sustain this position. In this State, besides the case of Visscher *vs.* Visscher, above cited, the same principle in reference to divorces was applied in the case of Buden *vs.* Fitch, 15 John. 121. In this case the husband being in the State of Vermont applied there, his wife then being in Connecticut, and never having been in Vermont and having no notice of the proceedings for a divorce, which was granted. He came into this State and married another woman, his first wife being still living, and the case turned upon the effect of the divorce granted in the State of Vermont.

Thompson, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says, that it appeared from the testimony that the former wife never was in the State of Vermont, nor in any manner personally notified or apprised at the time of the proceedings in Vermont to obtain the divorce. She did not, in any manner, by her agent or attorney, appear or make any defence against such proceedings. A precisely similar state of facts is presented in the case now under consideration. The Chief Justice says: "The final question is whether such proceedings in Vermont were not absolutely void. To sanction and give validity and effect to such a divorce, appears to me to be contrary to the first principles of justice. To give any binding effect to a judgment it is essential that the Court should have jurisdiction of the person and of the subject matter, and the want of jurisdiction is a matter that may always be set up against a judgment when sought to be enforced, or when any benefit is claimed under it, the want of jurisdiction makes it utterly void and unavailable for any purpose."

These positions are well sustained by authority and sound reasoning, and I have been unable to find any case where the force of this has been questioned. We have already seen that it was recognized as law in the case of Visscher *vs.* Visscher, above referred to, and I feel no hesitation in saying that I am not at liberty to question the binding force of these authorities. They decide the precise point presented in this case, holding a decree obtained as this was to be utterly void and unavailing for any purpose whatever. It, therefore, follows that it affords no legal justification for the defendant in cohabiting with any other woman than the plaintiff, his lawful wife; and the facts of such cohabitation, and the other facts necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a divorce, a *vinculo*, being clearly established, I have no choice, but to direct a decree for a divorce. A referee may be had to settle the proper alimony to be paid to the plaintiff.

JAN. 22.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Hardenbrook.—W. A. Hardenbrook, Esq., was arrested yesterday while on his way home from a reference before A. W. Bradford, Esq. The arrest was made, we understand, on an attachment for non-appearance pursuant to a subpœna which had been served upon him. He was brought before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, this morning on *habeas corpus*, claiming discharge on the ground that the arrest was illegal and void, as he was privileged while returning from a reference. To enable further affidavits to be put in, the Judge granted an order to show cause why he should not be discharged, and released Mr. H. on bail until Monday morning.

The Hanover Company and others vs. *Horace B. Sheldon.*—The motion of defendant, H. B. Sheldon, to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Edward La Montague vs. *William E. Gardner.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22.

$1,000 Virginia 6s...... 96⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R..b3 84⅝
2,000 do........ 96¾	500 do..........s5 84½
25,000 Mo. State 6s...... 86½	500 do..........s45 84
2,000 Cal St.7s,N.Bds. 86	100 do..........s30 84¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s.102¾	200 do..........s3 84½
1,000 Erie R. Con.B.'71 43	100 do..........b60 84⅝
2,000 Bar. R. R. 1st m. 92½	618 do.......... c 84⅝
2,000 Mich.Cen.R.8 ꝑ c 1 m.S.F.Con.Bds. 96½	575 Erie Railroad...... 14
	100 do..........s60 13⅞
1,000 M.S. 2d M. Bds.. 63½	50 Mil. & Miss. R.R... 12¼
1,000 Gosh'n Branch bs 76½	100 do..........b30 12¼
3,500 Ill. Cen. RR.Bds. 89	155 Hud. River R. R... 34
1,000 La C.&M.L.G.bs 22¾	400 Reading R. R....s3 49¼
1 000 B.&Ill.T.1st m.bs 68¾	1000 do.........bnw 49¼
10 National Bank.....108¼	300 do.......... 49⅜
192 Bank of Commerce.101½	200 M.So.& N.Ia. G.Sk. 47
30 Ocean Bank........ 99¼	100 do..........b60 47
50 Chatham Bank...... 86	100 Panama Railroad..116
10 Continental Bank..100¾	100 Ill. Central R. R...c 68
100 Merchants'Ex. Bk..101	50 do.......... 68¼
305 Del. & Hud. C'l Co. 99¾	420 Gal.& Chicago R.R. 71
25 Pac. M. S. Co....... 86½	50 do.......... 71⅛
847 do........... 86	200 do..........b60 71
50 do..........b10 86	100 do..........b30 71
100 do..........b60 86	200 do..........b60 71⅛
50 do..........b10 85⅞	150 do..........b30 71⅛
100 do.......... 85⅞	50 do..........s60 70¾
50 do.......... 85¾	100 C. & R. I. R. R..s30 60
50 do..........b60 86¼	370 do.......... 60
100 do..........s3 86	150 do..........b60 60
100 do..........b60 86½	200 do..........s30 59¾
10 Clev. P. & A. R. R.120	100 La C. & M. R. R.s30 1⅛
17 Stonington R. R... 63¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.103	200 Harlem R.R.... s60 13½
2,000 Virginia 6s 96⅞	100 Mich. Cen R.R..s30 52¼
5,000 La C.&M.L.G.Bs. 22	100 Mich.So.&N.Ia.R... 20⅜
3,000 do.......... 21¾	100 do..........b60 20½
5,000 do.......... 21½	33 Stonington R. R.... 63
100 Pacific M. S.Co. s60 86	150 Panama Railroad ..116
150 Del.&Hud.C.Co..s30 99½	100 do..........b60.116
100 Penn. Coal Co...s60 85	50 do..........s30.116
100 Chic. & R. I. R...... 60	50 Ill. Cen. R. R...s10 68¼
25 do.......... 60⅛	100 do.......... 68½
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 84¾	35 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R 9½
500 do..........s30 84½	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.... 71
200 do..........s5 84⅞	50 do.......... 70⅞
200 Reading R. R..... 49⅝	150 do..........s3 71
1200 do..........s30 49¼	100 do..........s60 70½
400 do.......... 49½	32 N. J. Cen. R. R.... 85

MONDAY, Jan. 24—A. M.

The dealings of the week past on the Stock Exchange were at very irregular prices on most of the Share list, the tone of the market varying almost every day. On Monday the continued rumor that new Railroad difficulties were to grow out of a call for a meeting of the four leading Presidents, was first employed to break the market. The purport of the meeting being made better known on Tuesday, the dealings assumed some steadiness. Then came the first news from Europe of political agitation in Italy and a misunderstanding between France and Austria, and as this had unsettled the Paris and London Exchanges, it was not without its influence here for a day or two But on Saturday afternoon, on the second accounts from the same quarter, coupled with a favorable report of what is doing in American Stocks in London, and a very easy market for money in the same capital, the dealings assumed general firmness, and left off quite buoyant on several descriptions at a recovery of ½@¾ ꝑ cent. on the Railway, and 2 ꝑ cent. on Pacific Mail—the last named having before dropped 5 ꝑ cent. The following table marks a portion of the fluctuations of the week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104½@104¼@104⅝
New-York Central	85⅜@84⅜@84⅞
New-York and Erie	13⅞@14⅝@14@14⅛
Reading	52¼@49⅛@49¾
Rock Island	60¼@59¾@60
Michigan Southern	21@20¼@20½
Michigan Southern preferred	48½@47¼
Michigan Central	52¼@52⅛@52¼
Toledo	32¾@31⅞
Galena	71¼@71⅝@70⅞@71
Illinois Central	69½@68@68½
Pacific Mail	90¾@85¾@87⅞
Panama	117@116
Missouris	86½@86⅝
Virginias	96½@97@96⅞
Tennessees	92@91¼@91½
Illinois Central Bonds	89@89
California Sevens	86½@86
Hudson River	35¼@34½
Harlem Preferred	39@40

Some few sales of the new Federal Loan were pressed below the price of the week before on the opinion of lower bids for the second ten millions to be awarded at Washington at noon today. But as the present Bonds are now "regular" in the current coupon for interest, and the first coupon on the new issue will not run so until after 1st July, holders are indisposed to sell below 104⅜@104½ ꝑ cent. The bids at New-York, to the close of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday, indicate about $13,000,000 applied for, to which $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 will probably be added at Washington from New-York and Philadelphia, in combination with the banking houses at the seat of Government. There has been much reserve on the part of some of the large banks and bankers here who have heretofore participated in these negotiations, from which the inference is drawn that they have joined with Messrs. RIGGS & Co. of Washington a round for the whole sum. The impression seems to be quite general that nearly all the offers will be below 3 ꝑ cent., and opinions as to the probable average, as far as we have heard them expressed, vary from 102¼ to 102⅜ ꝑ cent. At the same time, the number and aggregate amount of bids already known, and the fact that these don't embrace three or four prominent concerns here and at Washington, prove that a good portion of the apparent indifference on the subject a week since has passed away, and it is at least *possible* that the result will come out better for the Government than now anticipated.

In State Stocks the business has been lighter than usual. Even the speculative activity in Missouri's has somewhat abated on account of the reduced supply on the Street and the mistaken calculation that a further considerable addition was to come from the Missouri Railways or the Illinois Free Banks. A heavy *short* interest was created in this way a week or two ago, but there is not much disposition now shown to increase it. The private purchases of the week embrace $75,000 or $80,000 supposed to be taken for the West. A few small lots of Tennessees on the market early in the week reduced the rate to 91¼, closing 91½ bid. Virginias are scarce, and have sold as high as 97 ꝑ cent. New-Yorks and Ohios are also scarce. And from London, by the *Europa*, the prices come better for all descriptions dealt in in that market. Messrs. BARING write:

"American Stocks, without being in great demand this week, have shown firmness for State Securities. United States 6s, of 1868, 101@102; do. 5s, 95@95½; Massachusetts, 103@104; Maryland Sterling, 93@95; Ohio 6s (dollar,) 1886, 95@97; Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 84, buyers; Bonds, 88; Tennessee 6s, 86; Virginia 6s (dollar) and 5s (sterling,) 84@86; Canada 6s, (Sterling,) sales at 113, ex div. Nothing doing in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The offer to sell a million sterling of 6s, Bonds of the Colony of Victoria, checks business. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, Bonds, 90½, ex div.; New-York 7s Central, Bonds, 91@93; do. 6s, 83@85; Illinois Central, 80@81; Michigan Central, 84@86; Illinois Central, shares, 33 discount."

Railway Bonds have shown unusual steadiness through most of the week, and close firm. The rumor of trouble between the great lines reduced the bids for the Erie unsecured issues 2@3 ꝑ cent., but no sales were forced, and on Saturday—on the information that the Company are about closing their negotiations for the Long Dock Improvement—the 71's advanced to 43 ꝑ cent., and for the 75's the bid was 45 ꝑ cent. Illinois Centrals were at 89, sales, and bid at the close. In La Crosse Land Grants a further decline was made on Saturday on one or two forced sales, to close up outstanding contracts. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, a London authority on American Bonds, writes by the *Europa*:

"Since our last, there has been a fair demand for American Securities, the buying being principally for investment, and the best class of Securities taken, viz., United States 6 ꝑ cent. and 5 ꝑ cent. Bonds, New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central Bonds, and Erie Bonds, 1863. Some purchases have also been made in Michigan Central 8 ꝑ cent. Bonds, induced by their low price and the intimation that the diminished traffic has been carried at a proportionate diminution in working expenses."

In the Share dealings, the most animated contest, resulting in favor of the *Bear* account—until late on Saturday—was in Reading. The sales are large, and the contracts, seller 30@60 days, quite numerous. The speculators in both this and the Philadelphia market are much divided in their views, and it is not quite clear at present which party is likely to come out best the present week, the stock closing firm on Saturday. In New-York Central the usual animation continues, though the business for Cash delivery is more guarded as the closing of transfers for the February dividend of 4 ꝑ cent. draws near. Owing to the somewhat controlling influence of the stock over the general market, more than ordinary effort is every day made both for and against the current price. The speculative sellers are most numerous, at present, on the Street, but scarcely the strongest, as the *Bulls* buy not only upon the steady dividend character of the stock, which enlists a strong Country support from the line of the road, but upon the very freedom with which enormous contracts to deliver ahead are ventured by their opponents on a moderate supply of floating certificates. The December traffic on the Central and Erie has just been reported, and compares as follows with last season:

December.	1858.	1857.
New-York Central	$506,406	$646,192
Erie	392,292	477,658

The falling on the Central is about forty thousand dollars more than estimated before the settlements of the month with the connecting lines were made. The *five* months of the half year give in gross $2,980,000 of the $3,100,000 required for the *six* for Interest, Sinking Fund, and 4 ꝑ cent. Dividend. The month of January will add, from the present look of the traffic, from $430,000 to $450,000. The Erie return for December is rather better than calculated upon before the settlement. Both lines now begin to compare with lighter months last season. The shares of the Erie have recovered about 1 ꝑ cent. of the recent decline, and there is more disposition to speculate for the rise. The Western shares, which are considerably governed by Galena and Rock Island, were comparatively steady through the week, and a division of 2 ꝑ cent. in cash by the Galena, though small for the half year, has given more confidence to holders of both stocks, as Rock Island will be prepared to follow the example to the extent of 3 or 4 ꝑ cent. in April. The wide fluctuations in Pacific Mail were in favor of the *Bear* account on Friday and Saturday. The decline to 86 on Saturday morning brought forward new buyers including some purchases supposed to close up *short* contracts, and finally the stock was not offered under 88 ꝑ cent. Pennsylvania Coal sold at 85, seller 60 days—an advance of 1½@2 ꝑ cent. during the week. A sale of New-Jersey Central (not often dealt in at the Board,) was made at 85 ꝑ cent., an advance of *twenty per cent.* within a few weeks on the annual exhibit of this carefully-managed concern. Lake Shore shares sold at 120 ex-dividend

The Trade of the past week in Foreign Merchandise was the most active of the season. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,244,859, comparing with only $1,340,960 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, which are made up to Wednesday, instead of Saturday, were light, $687,260, against $1,254,472 same week last year. Since the return, there is more doing, particularly in Cotton, which is now being taken for Liverpool by the Cunard propeller *Jura* to the extent of 1,500 bales. The week's sales of this staple were unusually heavy for the New-York market, the movement participated in by Exporters and the New-England mill-owners. On Saturday 4,000 bales, establishing an advance to 12¼ cents for Upland Middlings, and 12½ for Orleans. The Domestic Goods houses as well as the importers are generally doing a good trade, while speculation is active in the staple articles of the Grocery and Provision trade. The Export of Specie is $567,389, principally Gold bars, against $1,244,348 same week last year. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury for the week are $974,000, and the current disbursement of the Government being light, the Sub-Treasury balances at the office here are raised to $4,851,665, against $4,312,987. But notwithstanding the apparent difference of $1,105,000, against the Banks for Customs and Export, the Specie average to be shown this afternoon will probably be made nearly if not quite equal to last week, by the receipts from Boston and other domestic quarters. The last average was $29,380,712. This week a further considerable division will be made with the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for the New Loan, but without affecting the general ease of the Money Market, which from the unusual and still increasing accumulation of Deposit balances, was quite as marked on Saturday, as earlier in the season. The rates for long date paper have been advanced 1 ꝑ cent. by some few of the heavy Banks, but the Discount Brokers are still placing six months prime bills at 5@5½ ꝑ cent., and lists of indorsed Dry Goods paper 5 to 6 ꝑ cent. Sixty day choice acceptances are sold at 3½ to 4 ꝑ cent. Demand loans to and Deposits left with the old Stock firms of the Street are made at from 3 to 4 ꝑ cent. dependent upon the nature of the collateral. Some of the outside lenders for English on Canada account confining themselves to State and Federal Stocks at the lower rate.

Having completed, a few weeks since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1859, dating from 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending

with 31st December, amounted to	$90,596,000
Add three weeks in January	11,847,908
Total to date since July 1	$102,443,908
Against same time last year	107,238,644
Decrease since July 1	$4,794,736

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie,

amounted to	$27,965,000
Add three weeks in January	2,051,515
Total since 1st July	$30,016,515
Same time last year	37,148,744
Decrease since July 1	$7,132,229

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from 1st of July to 31st December	$13,641,000
Add three weeks in January	1,876,458
Total since 1st July	$15,517,458
Same time last year	26,649,522
Decrease since 1st July	$11,132,064

The Exchanges on Europe hold quite steady. The Cunard mail steamer goes this week from Boston. The Company, however, will dispatch the propeller *Jura* direct on the same day, Wednesday.

The banking and mercantile letters by the *Europa* were not delivered until late on Saturday afternoon, and of their general financial tenor we can only judge at present from the circular and newspaper accounts. A Liverpool correspondent notices that the advance in Wheat and the better grades of Flour is general throughout the United Kingdom, and advices come rather better from the Continent. The importers and consigners of Cotton at Liverpool were pressing sales with freedom, and some descriptions were called a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny lower. The Manchester trade is still active. The Money news from London is that the Stock Exchange was still unsettled by the French and Austrian affair, Consols fluctuating since the first notice of the Emperor NAPOLEON's declaration, from 96⅜ down to 95⅞, then up to 96⅜, and finally 96⅛@¼. The Discount market easy, and Money very abundant. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£9,632,309	Decrease	£173,728
Other Deposits	13,580,106	Increase	676,485
Rest	3,166,862	Increase	51,780
Government Securities	10,805,931	Increase	2,069
Other Securities	18,209,742	Increase	1,259,585
Notes unemployed	12,161,000	Decrease	583,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,882,350 being an increase of £772,000; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,145,649, showing an increase of £178,549, when compared with the preceding return.

The English stockholders of the Illinois Central held a general and very satisfactory meeting in London, on the 6th inst., Mr. MOFFAT, M. P., presiding. The interchange of views was quite free, and Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., spoke with force and confidence of the resources of the concern—quoting the views of Mr. CAIRD, the eminent Agricultural statistician, who was recently over the line, in regard to the value of the landed estate. Mr. COBDEN was opposed to accepting the resignation of Mr. OSBORN, the President of the New-York Board, which was tendered in consequence of an intimation that the head of the Company should reside in Illinois—which Mr. O. could not do with personal convenience,—and the distinguished speaker suggested that if, instead of crop failure and low prices *in Illinois*, the case had been reversed in 1857-8 to crop failures and high prices *in Europe*, the stockholders would be voting testimonials to the management in place of discussing charges. The letter of Mr. OSBORN was finally laid on the table, and the London Committee left at discretion to raise a temporary loan of about £200,000 instead of assessing the shares 5 ꝑ cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes of this result:

"Illinois Central Shares have been very flat, being done before the meeting of yesterday, at 35 discount; the effect of the meeting has been to improve them to 31 discount, at which they close sellers; the Committee appear to hope that they can arrange a loan, which, if done, will not necessitate a call at present."

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coal Trade:

The trade of the week sums up as follows:

	1858.	1859.
Reading Railroad	10.829	20,481
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6 930	7,294
Scranton South	7,225	7,650
Scranton North	2,348	2.463
Total	27,332	37,888
		27,332
Increase for the week, tons		10,556
Aggregate increase this year so far:		
Reading Railroad		36,612
Lehigh Valley Railroad		11,308
Total		47,920
Scranton, North and South, decrease		308
Increase in 1859		47,612

The Reading Railroad has rolling stock equal to the transportation of 65,000 tons per week, with an active business and quick dispatch at both ends of the line—say equal to 60,000 tons per week, which can easily be accomplished with a fair demand and quick dispatch. To sum up, the carrying capacity of the Railroad and Canal in 1859 would be as follows, after making a fair allowance for detentions, drawbacks, &c.:

	TONS.
By Railroad—39 weeks at 55,000 tons per week	2,145,000
By Railroad—13 Winter weeks at 15,000 tons per week	195,000
Total	2,340,000
By Canal—34 weeks at 44,000 tons per week	1,496,000
Capacity of R. R. Canal and in 1859	3,836,000
Sent to market by Railroad and Canal in '58	2,866,449
Excess carrying capacity over business of 1858	979,551

Increased Colliery capacity of Schuylkill Company over the business of 1858, 650,000 tons, with an excess of carrying capacity by the addition of 100 barges, nearly all of which have been contracted for, equal to 969,551 tons—and all, we learn, is in better working condition than at any other period.

The Erie Canal returns for 1858, the details of which are published in the Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday, show that a larger value of Breadstuffs, even at the reduced prices of the year, was carried on the Canal, by *eight and a half millions* of dollars, than in 1857. The comparison is:

	1858.	1857.
Breadstuffs	$31,262,987	$22,696,464
Provisions	5.105,955	2,350,787
Together	$36,368,942	$25,047,251

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Influenced by the continuance of the panic on the Paris Bourse, the English Funds had been depressed, and at one time Consols had declined to 95⅞. Large investments, however, soon caused a partial recovery. On the 7th, upon advice of better prices in Paris, the market became firmer, but later in the day the French advices were less favorable, and Consols closed flat at 96¼@96⅜ for account, ex dividend.

Owing to the contraction of general speculation during the political disquiet that prevailed, the supply of money was again becoming very abundant, and loans on Government securities were offered at 1½ ꝑ cent. The demand for Money at the Bank and in the discount market continued steady, and 2½ ꝑ cent. was the general rate.

A rumor prevailed that the Russian Governmen had already succeeded in negotiating a loan for several million sterling with a leading financial house in London.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company had been held in London. The proceedings of the deputation to New-York were detailed at length, and the question of how to provide the £200,000 which the Company stands in need of was debated. It was finally resolved to leave the question of a loan or call on the shares to the committee, who were believed to be in favor of a loan.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase in the bullion of £178,549.

Messrs. Baring Bros., quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅞d., Dollars 5s. 1⅜d., and American Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"During the past week there has been a continued good demand for American State Securities, and an active business has been done in them. For railroad securities there has also been an improved demand, and some considerable investments have been made in the first-class bonds, especially in the first mortgage seven ꝑ cent. Sterling bonds of the Peruvian Railroad, at the price of 96 with dividend from October last:

United States 6 ꝑ cents '67-'68	—	—
United States 6 ꝑ cents, '68	101	@102
United States 5 ꝑ cent. Bonds,..'74	95	@ 95½
Alabama 5 ꝑ cent. Bonds	78	@ 80
Kentucky 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds '68, '72	91	@ 92
Maryland 5 ꝑ cent. Str.Bonds	95	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ꝑ cent. Str. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ꝑ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Ohio 6 ꝑ cents. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ꝑ cent. Stock	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ꝑ cent. Bonds. 1877	87	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds. divers	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds, 1886	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ꝑ cent. Str. Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Boston 5 ꝑ cent. Str. Bonds. divers	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ꝑ cent. St. Bonds	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7 ꝑ cent. '75	80	@ 81
Illinois Central 6 ꝑ cent '75	78	@ 79
Illinois 7 ꝑ cent. Freelands '60	80	@ 82
Illinois Shares	36	@34dis
Michigan Central 8 ꝑ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	40	@ 50
New-York Central 6 ꝑ cent not convt. '83	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ꝑ cent. conv. '64	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	77	@ 79
New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@ 72
New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent. convt., '62	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent. convt. '78	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Shares	15	@ 17
Panama 7 ꝑ cent. 1st mort. '59	99	@100
Panama 7 ꝑ cent. 1st mort. '65		@ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ꝑ cent. 1st mort. '80	89	@ 91

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American Securities, Illinois Central improved after regular hours to 34@32 discount;" and quotes actual sales: Freeland, 81@80½; do. shares, 35@34½ dis.; New-York Central Sinking Fund, 93½; New-York and Erie 7 ꝑ cent. third mortgage, 70½; Pennsylvania Central 6 ꝑ cent first mortgage, 90½; and Ohio and Pennsylvania Improved Bonds, 78@77½.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 8.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The markets opened on Monday with a fair demand, and American being offered less freely, prices were quite steady. Since then a greater disposition to sell new Cotton has prevailed. Bowed particularly has been pressed for sale, and is 1-16d.@⅛d. ꝑ ℔. lower. Prices of Orleans, however, have been more steadily maintained." The sales of the week have been 34,490 bales, including 650 on speculation and 2,400 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) closed quietly, with sales of 7.000 bales at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans,7¾d.; middling,6 15 16d.; fair Mobile,7½d.; middling,6 13-16d.; fair Uplands,7d.; middling, 6⅝d. The stock on hand is estimated at 339,000 bales, including 258,400 American.

At Manchester, the market continues firm and active for cloth, but there is rather less animation in yarns for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the Corn trade generally steady at the advance lately quoted. In this market Flour is unaltered but the stock being out of condition is very difficult to sell. Western is quoted 19s.@20s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s.@21s. Ohio 21s.@23s. Wheat firm, and holders ask an advance of 1d.@2d., but only obtain it on the best qualities, other kinds being unchanged. Western Red, 4s. 6d.@6s. 6d.; White 6s. @6s. 9d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. Corn in retail demand at previous rates. Mixed, 29s.@29s; Yellow, 29s.@30s.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d. The stock of all kinds of Breadstuffs on hand on the 1st of January, was largely in excess of same term last year.

PROVISIONS—Beef without improvement and still favoring buyers. Sales of Craigin's new at 90s., and Alburger's at 107s. 6d. PORK quiet at previous prices. For Irish a slight advance is asked. BACON, no inquiry for American. New Long Middles have been sold at 46s. CHEESE held firmly. LARD in limited demand but firm at 55s. 6d.@56s. TALLOW in better request and 6d. dearer. Butchers' Association, 52s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but firm at 28s. 9d.@29s. for Pots and 32s. for Pearls. Sugar steady notwithstanding large arrivals. Coffee quiet, but firm for suitable qualities. Rice heavy. Sales of Cod Oil at £31 15s., and of Sperm at £84 for fair and £92 for fine. Seal quiet and unchanged. Linseed steady at 30s. Rosin scarce and firm at a further advance for common. Sales of the week 2,600 barrels, on the spot and to arrive at 4s. 11d.@5s. 6d.; medium sells at 8s.@9s. and fine at 15s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 38s. 6d.@39s. American Linseed Cakes £9 ꝑ ton for thin oblong. Quercitron Bark dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING & Co. report WHEAT in small supply, and English 1s.@2s. dearer on the week. White American quoted at 40s.@44s.; Red, 36s.@42s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON quiet at £6 10s. for rails, and £6 5s. for bars; Scotch Pig quiet at 53s. 9d.@54s.3d. SUGAR opened quietly after the holidays and continued without animation. TEA firm, and ½d. dearer for black leaf Congous.

Common Congous steady at 11d.@11¼d. COFFEE firm. COPPER firm, with an advancing tendency. TIN—Foreign advancing; Banca selling at 130s., and Straits at 128s.; English unchanged, but no sellers. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES barely supported; New-York, in barrels, £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s. FISH OILS steady. LINSEED steady at 30s. 6d. RICE without material change. TALLOW firmer and selling at 52s. on the spot and up to March.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Jan. 4, inclusive.

COTTON has been rather more animated and firm, closing at f.102 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*. The sales of the week were 8,500 bales, and the stock on hand is estimated at 126,600 bales. The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is encouraging. BREADSTUFFS dull, but without material change. ASHES quiet and nominal. COFFEE unchanged. OILS quiet; sales of Cod at f.47.50@f.48. RICE nothing doing; Carolina, f.25@f.27. SUGAR firm but quiet. TALLOW and LARD inactive. WHALEBONE well supported.

LATEST

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday—A. M.

Daily News City Article.

Friday Evening.

The note in the *Moniteur* occasioned general buoyancy at the commencement of business this morning news of renewed weakness on the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the apprehension of those who cannot discern in the vague ameliority in the position of affairs.

The Funds finally closed the same as yesterday. English Railway Stocks retain marked firmness. A permanent check to confidence is involved in the periodical transmission of sounds of alarm from Paris.

There is a growing conviction that under the present French *régime* the peace of Europe hangs on a very frail tenure.

In the Discount market, to-day, there was a steady demand, but in some instances a fractional reduction from Bank minimum was conceded on choicest bills.

No Bullion operations at Bank to-day.

The *Times*, in its usual review, says in relation to the Produce markets: "These markets opened this week with a more animated demand for some of the leading staples, but prices, with few exceptions, have presented little change. There has been a steady inquiry on the part of consumers and an absence of speculation to any extent."

As regards the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Italian question, the *Times* feels certain that the Emperor's speech was made with a view of learning how the great powers would receive the project of a French interference in Italy. The result of the appeal has happily been most decisive. This notion of proposing himself as the champion of Italian independence is one of the greatest of his latest failures, through the increasing suspicion with which the Imperial policy is regarded.

The *United Service Gazette* contains a narrative of the naval training of WILLIAM IV., when Prince WILLIAM HENRY, with a view of showing the contrast it presents to the case of Prince ALFRED.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, A. M.

Off the port, ship *Resolute* from New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 4,921 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,362 bushels Malt, 1,649 pkgs. Provisions, and 312 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,852 bbls., including 1,141 bbls. Pots, and 711 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales to-day of 150 bags Java, at 15c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at a price not made public. In Philadelphia, during the week, 8,500 bags Rio arrived, and 8,000 bags do. were sold, at 11⅛c.@11¾c. ꝑ ℔.

COPPER—A fair inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, at 23½c.@23⅝c., and for old Copper, at 21½c. @22c. ꝑ ℔. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, at very firm prices; sales to-day 4,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ꝑ ℔...	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
Middling, ꝑ ℔..	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Middl'g Fair, ꝑ ℔.	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

EARTHENWARE—Is arriving freely, yet is stiffly held. The demand is now moderate, but is improving.

FISH—All kinds are quiet at old quotations. By the official report, we learn that the total amount of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1868, was 131.602 bbls., against 185,338 bbls in 1857, and 214,312 bbls. in 1856.

SOAP—Sales, to-day: 300 boxes Castile, at about 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western steadily favors sellers, who are offering their supplies quite sparingly. The demand is good,—partly for home use and partly on speculation. No regularly branded superfine State can now be had under $5 ꝑ bbl., and very little at even this rate. We have heard of some very choice lots of Superfine State having been sold at $5 25 ꝑ bbl.,—but this is an extreme quotation. Sales of all kinds of State and Western amount to 12,000 bbls., including about 3,500 bbls. superfine State, purchased by speculators, at $5 ꝑ bbl.

Unsound State, ꝑ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 00@ 5 25
Extra State	5 65@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 05@ 5 25
Fancy Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 10@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is in light supply and fair request, at $6 15@$6 85 for low to very choice extra ꝑ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is actively inquired for at advancing prices. Sales 3,250 bbls., in lots, at prices indicating a further partial advance of 10c. ꝑ bbl., closing at $5 60@$5 90 for mixed to straight brands, and $5 95@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 25 ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is held at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are in request at $19 25, but are generally held at $19 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 600 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 95@$3, and Bunch at $2 45@$2 50 ꝑ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, the high prices claimed for desirable lots checking operations. Small lots have been disposed of, including inferior red Illinois at $1 20; and unsound Milwaukee Club at 85. Corn is unsettled. Most holders of old mixed Western continue to ask 88c.@90c. ꝑ bushel for fair to prime parcels. A sale was made, to-day, of about 2,000 bushels fair mixed Western at 85c. ꝑ bushel, delivered from store. This sale, however, was made for effect, and the party who sold was subsequently offered 86c. and 87c. ꝑ bushel, for 10,000 bushels, or 20,000 bushels of sound; but he evinced no disposition to accept either offer, and no other holder would sell under 88c. ꝑ bushel. New Corn is inactive and nominal. Rye is scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Barley is less active, yet is stiffly held; sales 5,400 bushels State at 83c. ꝑ bushel. Oats are brisk and buoyant. Included in the sales have been about 15,000 bushels choice Canada, in store, at 66c. ꝑ 32 ℔s. We quote Canada, 64c.@66c.; Western, 62½c.@65c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 53c.@57c.; Southern, 49c. @54c. ꝑ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 250 bales North River, to shippers, at 75c.@80c. ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is in slack request, at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Are in demand, at uniform rates; new, 10c. @18c.; old, 2½c.@6c. ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Sales here, to-day, 65 tons Scotch Pig, at $26@$26 50 ꝑ ton, usual credit; 500 tons Anthracite Pig have been sold in Philadelphia at previous quotations.

LEAD—Is in fair supply and request. Prices are sustained.

LIME—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at 41c.@42c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in pretty good request at former prices. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 235 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 48½c.@49c. ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in active request and is now generally quoted at 68c.@70c. ꝑ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active request at uniform rates; sales 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25 for new Mess, here; $18 37½ for do., deliverable during the Summer months; $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, here; and $13 50 for 500 bbls. Prime, deliverable Feb. 10, and 500 bbls. Prime, deliverable March 1, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ꝑ ℔. Bacon is inquired for and is buoyant. Lard is in lively request and is very firm; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12¼c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 350 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ꝑ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ꝑ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 500 tcs. at $3 25@$4 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is in moderate demand, at from 10c.@10½c. for fair to choice, ꝑ ℔. Hemp Seed is scarce and wanted. Holders now generally ask for American $2 12½ ꝑ bushel. Timothy is quiet. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 2,000 bushels clover, chiefly at $6@$6 56¼; and 800 bags do., from second hands, to leave the market, at $6 62½ ꝑ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made of 970 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at from 7½c.@8½c., but including some Cuba Muscavado, at 6¾c.@7½c.; also, (by auction,) 200 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7½c.@8¼c.; 25 hhds. Melado, at 3¼c.; and 170 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s., at 10¾c. ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been good, and holders of new Teas have readily met the requirements of their customers, at rather easier prices than old Teas have commanded.

WHISKY—Is quiet, at 28c.@28½c. ꝑ gallon, with small sales reported.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 3d.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, by do., at 5s., and 25 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For London—200 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 3d., and 100 tcs. Navy Beef, at 5s. 9d. For Hong-Kong—800 bales Drills, at $10. For other ports, nothing really new. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Two ships now in the Pacific, one from Mazatlan to Queenstown for orders, Wood at £4, the other from Angel Island, California, to Queenstown, Guano at £2 15s., or if to New-York, $14; a ship hence to Cronstadt, Cotton, ⅝c.; a bark to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $30; one to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe, $34; a schooner, 186 tons, three voyages to Porto Rico and back to New-Haven, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 75 under and $3 on deck; a schooner to Arecibo, P. R., and back, 45c. and $3; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 45c. and $3; a brig and two schooners, same voyage, on private terms; a schooner, 130 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,100; a British schooner, 160 tons, to Port-au Prince and back, $1,400; a brig, 200 tons, from a Southern port to a port in the West Indies and back to New-York, 50c. and $3 25; a bark, 300 tons, to Nucvitas and back, 38c. and $3; a brig, 197 tons, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a brig, 300 tons, out to North side Cuba, $1,200; a brig, 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,500; two or three brigs, same voyage, 38c.@40c. and $3; two schooners and a brig, 225 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 244 tons, to San Juan, Cuba, and back, 35c.; a bark, 340 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York or Boston, on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
Continue their Entertainment.
Scenes from SHAKESPEARE, and Sketches from DICKENS at
HOPE CHAPEL,
TUESDAY 25th, THURSDAY 27th, and SATURDAY 29th.
TUESDAY EVENING, Hamlet; and
Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell.
Tickets 50 cents.
Tickets to the three evenings, $1.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda Jones..........Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA!
Mr. WALLACK as THE VETERAN.
ELECTRIC EFFECT
of the
TWO GRAND TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
and
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ARMS, FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.
FRENCH.
Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant..........Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, Lieutenant Lorille, } of the Zouaves.......{ Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier..........Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan..........Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour..........Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel..........Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere..........Miss Tree
ARABS.
The Emir Mohammed..........Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister..........Mrs. Heey
MYRANS.
The Sultan of Myra..........Mr. Bangs
Oflan Agan..........Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglou........Chief of the Guard)......Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs)......Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad..........Mr. Jeffries
Osman..........Mr. Oliver
Seyd..........Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare..........(Chief Sultana)..........Mrs. Sloan
Zaida..........(her attendant)..........Miss Orton
Aura......(leader of the Almehs)......Miss E. Henrade
French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.
The performance terminates
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA.
NOVEL COMBINATION.
COMEDY, DRAMA,
and
GRAND SPECTACLE,
All in ONE PLAY.
THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT. Seventh week of
Mr. WALLACK'S
acting this season.
Box-book open a fortnight in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO'S
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Having just completed one of the most brilliant and successful engagements at the Howard Athenæum, ever known in the annals of Equestrianism, will appear at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
accompanied by the distinguished humorist,
DAN RICE
and his
TRAINED ANIMALS;
Together with a full Star Troupe, comprising
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS IN THE PROFESSION.
The company will perform at Niblo's Garden for a short season only.
Boxes, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. H. R. BALL respectfully announces that he will give his
FIRST DRAMATIC READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859.
On which occasion the subject will be the entire play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
To be obtained at the principal Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and at Niblo's Garden.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859.
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove..........Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24,
The entertainment will commence with
THE SEA OF ICE.
Feats of Posturing..........Messrs. Foster and Denier
To be followed by the pantomime of the
MAGIC PILLS,
To conclude with
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
The performance will commence with the tragedy of
BERTRAM.
Bertram..........Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa..........Mr. Fitzgerald.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Engagement of Mr. G. C. CHARLES and Miss JULIA DALY. Three glorious comic pieces—IRISH ASSURANCE, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, MILES' BOY. Will shortly be produced, THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, with Miss DALY as the Cousin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO OF MOSES IN EGYPT, will be given at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. The solo parts will be sustained by the following eminent artists: Miss HADLEY and Mrs. CRUMP, Messrs. MIRANDA, WERNEKE and Dr. GUILMETTE.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Conductor..........G. W. MORGAN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course, at the Academy of Music,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.
Subject—*The Telescope: The Depth of its Penetrating Power—Its Capacity to Define—Its Uses in Observation*
Tickets 50 cents; 75 cents for the two remaining lectures. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
THE WREN FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS WILL PERFORM
THE ALPINE MAID,
AND
A DAY AFTER THE FAIR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.
TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.
Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. New entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents

ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
This wonderful troupe of juvenile artists, whose extraordinary performances, by their completeness of detail, have delighted thousands, commence an engagement at Albany on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Business letters addressed to Monsieur ZAVISTOWSKI, will be promptly attended to.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE GREAT PRIZE PICTURE,
BY C. LUCY.
DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.
Now exhibiting in the large room,
No. 599 Broadway.
Admission free on presentation of address card.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

APTOMMAS'
HARP MATINEE,
THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock,
At Dodworth's Rooms.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the most delightfully-varied series of entertainments, composed of a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the HOLMAN FAMILY. Followed by a succession of Ethiopian Songs, Duets and Drolleries, by a superb band of Minstrels, presenting, altogether, a melange of elegant and diverting performances. The exquisite AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens. HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

HIAWATHA.—THE MEMBERS OF THE MENdelssohn Union who are to assist in the choruses of Mr. R. Stoepel's "Hiawatha," will please assemble for rehearsal at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE
PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK will deliver the twentieth and last Lecture of his course, on the *General History of the World before Christ*, on TUESDAY, the 25th, at 1 o'clock.
PROF. HOWARD CROSBY will commence his course on the *History of Greece, and the Greek Empire*, on THURSDAY, the 27th, to be continued TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at the same hour.
PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA'S course on *Italy and the Roman Empire*, will follow.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Principal.

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,
New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress-sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, will be read:
Bryant's "Thanatopsis."
"Raising of Lazarus from the Dead."
Longfellow's "Sandalphon; or, Angel of Prayer."
Sterne's "Death of Lefevre."
Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year."
"The Two Armies," by O. W. Holmes.
"Meeting of Evangeline and her Dying Lover," by Longfellow.
"Paul's Defence before Festus."
Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Stratford-on-Avon.*
Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; HEGEMAN'S Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library.
The number of tickets sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.—CHEVES' INcomparable new FRENCH METHOD of Instruction. A POPULAR COURSE of TWENTY LESSONS at 25 cents each Lesson.
Preparatory Lecture, FREE, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 21 Cooper Institute.
Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT will speak especially of RESULTS of instruction by the new method in Paris, and give a history of its progress and triumph throughout France
CLASS DAYS, following the Lecture, will be MONDAY and WEDNESDAY; Afternoon Class at 3 o'clock; Evening Class at 7½.
See the merits of the new method stated below.

UP TO THIS TIME, MUSIC HAS BEEN the privilege of a few persons endowed with organs of peculiar aptness, or of an inexhaustible patience; it has never been that of the masses, and out of any one thousand pupils who commence its study, there are scarcely three, perhaps two, who, after several years of hard labor, succeed in reading, much less writing, it in a satisfactory manner.
The causes of this lamentable fact may be easily accounted for. First of all, we shall notice the "writing." No one would now contest the incomparable superiority of the Arabian to the Roman figures, or deny for an instant that the operations of arithmetic, so simple with the one, would become with the other extremely complicated. The complication of signs, which so long prevented the progress of science, and rendered it unintelligible to the many, exists this very day in music, and produces the same results. People could write and read music at least as well as their own language, and even more easily, were not the means of instruction actually resorted to, so difficult and discouraging; the usual methods are not within the reach of the masses, and although some few, naturally gifted, overcome the many difficulties, more soon give up disgusted and exhausted.
But that state of things has been changed by the discovery of Galin, together with the admirable method of exercises of CHEVE, and his elementary treatise on harmony. Music now, with a few signs more simple than those of common handwriting, with rules as logical as those of arithmetic, is easier to read and to write than our own language. With the new theory and the new method, masses may be and are taught in a few months, not only to repeat one or two pieces learned by heart, as in the old method, but to read THE OLD as well as the new method at sight, to write from ear, and to compose without the assistance of any instrument. Henceforth, musical science is free of access. Music will be no more a privilege of the few. Without trouble, without fatigue, nay, even with facility and pleasure, everybody may learn to read and write it in a short time.
See the programme, advertised above, of Mlle. SAUVAGEOT'S Lectures and Classes.

TUESDAY EVENING.—MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—The lecture by T. STARR KING, (Subject—*Existence and Life*,) postponed to accommodate the Burns Club with the use of the room, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's Drug Store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st; Six-penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place; and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Subject—*London.* Doors open at 7; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. The seventh Lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, on Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Feb. 28. Subject—*A New Lecture.*

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

PROFESSOR J. W. TAVERNER'S READings from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY, Jan. 24—*King Henry V*; SATURDAY, Jan. 29—*Macbeth.* Tickets, half a dollar each, may be obtained at Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, a lecture will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the benefit of the German M. E. Church in 2d-st., by the Rev N. MURRAY, D. D., of Elizabethtown. Subject—*Ireland and the Irish.* To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

A LECTURE ON THE PLURALITY OF Worlds, by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, in the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LADIES' GENTS' AND CITIZENS' ARTIFICIAL teeth of new and beautiful style. No metal plate, adapted particularly for ladies. Tooth revolution 1859. Dr. MANSON'S Laboratories, offices replete for manufacturing teeth, filling teeth and extracting. No pain. No. 63 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. and Broadway. Branch offices, No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City. Visitors cordially invited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Irish Assurance—In and Out of Place—Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Sea of Ice—Magic Pills—Jack Robinson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Bertram—Mazeppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chrcini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12¾ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, Jan. 8, arrived here on Saturday shortly before noon. The news is interesting, though not important. The war panic still prevails, notwithstanding an endeavor of the Paris *Moniteur* to allay, by a pacific announcement, the general agitation. In Lombardy, the popular uneasiness was unabated. Milan, it was rumored, had been declared in a state of siege; Austrian troops were moving in large bodies into Italy; Sardinia was urging her preparations for a Spring campaign. The Cortes of Spain had had the Cuban paragraphs of the President's Message under discussion, and had ended in a resolution reaffirming the old position, that the mere offer to negotiate on the subject of the purchase would be regarded by Spain as an insult. The statement comes from the East that Ferouk Khan, the late ambassador at Paris and London, has become the Persian Prime Minister.

The Constitutional President of Mexico, Señor Juarez, has issued a proclamation denouncing the movements at the capital, and calling upon all good Mexicans to put down the reactionists, and to restore the capital to the Liberal cause. The document may be read in another column.

Our news from the Rio de la Plata is to Nov. 30. The principal topic of discussion in our files is the coming American expedition, of which one division, consisting of the Brazil squadron, of four vessels, was in rendezvous at Montevideo. The general impression seemed to be, and advices from Asunçion lend it color, that Gen. Lopez will depend upon diplomacy to save him. A silly rumor prevailed at Buenos Ayres that the Government of that State had concluded a secret alliance with the United States against Paraguay.

The revolt in the Argentine Province of San Juan had been momentarily repressed, the federal troops occupying the provincial capital. A more general outbreak was, however, seriously apprehended.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, of the Paraguay squadron, was at Rio, Dec. 10.

Very little was done by Congress on Saturday. In the House, which was the only branch in session—the Senate having adjourned over from Friday to Monday—resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to the subject of the Tariff, were presented, and, after considerable discussion, were ordered to be printed. The bill to indemnify citizens of Alabama and Georgia for losses by the Creek Indian hostilities, was rejected—thus saving upwards of a third of a million to the Treasury. Private bills were then considered until the adjournment.

On Friday last, in Executive Session, Senators Douglas and Fitch had a wordy difficulty, somewhat personal in its character, which it was apprehended might result in something more serious. The matter, however, is now considered in a fair way of amicable adjustment. The dispatch of our special correspondent sets forth the cause, progress, and effect of the misunderstanding.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session on Saturday—the Assembly. A bill was introduced in that body providing for the inspection and sealing of gas-metres, for the protection of consumers. The resolution to appoint a committee of three to make inquiries relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks was adopted without debate. An unsuccessful attempt was made to recommit the bill providing for the punishment of the Quarantine incendiaries. The bill providing for the construction of a railroad in Avenue D was reported favorably. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of intersectional railroads in this City.

Advices from San Francisco to the 5th inst. have been received, by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. $1,200,000 in treasure is stated to be on the way to this City by the steamer from Aspinwall. The California Legislature convened and organized on the 4th. The Lecompton Democrats have a majority in both Houses. There is no improvement in business.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that Captain Montgomery, whose name has figured so conspicuously in connection with the recent outrages in Kansas, has voluntarily surrendered himself for trial upon the charges preferred against him.

The British ship *Meroo*, of Liverpool, Capt. Tate, while on a voyage from Calcutta to London, on the 28th November took fire by spontaneous combustion, in lat. 14° 46′ N., lon. 31° 36′ W., and was totally destroyed, with her cargo. While the crew were on the point of abandoning their ship in the boats, the clipper-ship *Greyfeather*, of New-York, Capt. Hareford, hove in sight, and going to their assistance, rescued the entire crew, nineteen persons in all. The ship then bore up for Pernambuco, where she arrived and landed them on the 9th December. From this port they embarked on board the ship *Tyne*, and arrived at Southampton on the 6th January. The *Greyfeather* was dispatched hence early in November, with freight and passengers, by L. H. Simpson & Co.

Capt. Maury and others of the fillibusters of the schooner *Susan*, have been examined before the United States Commissioner at Mobile, on the charges of obstructing United States officers in the discharge of their duties, and violating the revenue laws, and have been held to bail for their appearance for trial in February in the sum of $2,500 each.

General Reneau, of Cuban notoriety, has "turned up" again. Havana papers of the 19th contain a statement to the effect that he has offered Gen. Concha fifteen millions of dollars to declare the independence of Cuba. Fifteen millions is a large sum to refuse.

The wife of a poor sailor who is at sea, being unable to pay her rent, was, on Saturday night, together with her little girl four years of age, turned into the street. Delirious with hunger and despair she disposed of her child's shawl for a few cents, bought some laudanum, and, after giving some to the child, swallowed the remainder. Fortunately the poison failed to accomplish its expected work. The hapless woman and her child were found by a policeman, wandering through the streets, and kindly taken to the nearest station-house, whence they were removed yesterday to the Almshouse.

On Saturday evening there was a rather unusual sort of "surprise party" at the house of Lemuel Bangs, in Irving-place, when a party of some three hundred persons, of both sexes, presented themselves to the Rev. Doctor Bangs, of the Methodist Church, and gave him a token of their esteem in the shape of a cane which contained two thousand dollars in five-dollar gold coins. It was proposed by a few friends of the venerable preacher to present him a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to which no one was allowed to contribute more than ten dollars; but the contributions poured in so unexpectedly fast that they soon amounted to $2,000.

On Saturday morning, James Glass, charged with being an accessory in the late murder of Richard Owens, in Elm-street, surrendered himself to the police authorities. He was committed to the Tombs, to await, with the other accused parties, the action of the Grand Jury. According to his own statement, he fled to Philadelphia after the murder, in order to keep out of the way until certain facial disfigurations which he had received at the hands of a Boston prize fighter had disappeared—being afraid to present himself before the Grand Jury in his disfigured condition, lest it might prejudice them against him.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday with a few unimportant sentences and three "suspensions of judgment." William Jones, for forgery, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; George Kane, for a similar offence, was remanded till next term. John Queenzee, a boy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, had judgment suspended over him, and was allowed to leave the Court with his employer, who promised to receive him into his service again. Mary Herrigan was also dismissed on promise of future good behavior. Her offence was larceny. Appleton Oaksmith, convicted of assault and battery on Mr. Coughlan, the engraver, was dealt with in the same lenient manner, Judge Russell deciding that the assault, that of beating and kicking on Coughlan's applying for money due him, was justifiable. Patrick King, also convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The notorious old counterfeiter, George Bowne, who has already served a long term in the State Prison, was remanded till February for sentence.

The application made by Wood, Eddy & Co., of the Georgia State Lottery, to have the charges against them decided in the Special Sessions, has not been succesful, a majority of the Justices of that Court deciding, on Saturday, that the papers should be returned to the General Sessions The penalty would have been much lighter in the former Court, hence their wish to have the cases tried there.

An important decision on the law of divorce will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, comprised 4,000 bales at full prices. Flour was in active request, and was dearer. Wheat and Corn, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Raisins, Coffee and Whisky were quiet. Spices were more sought after, as also was Pork. Sugars and Molasses, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Rice were in good demand. Freights were less active, with 565 vessels of all classes in port.

Italy and the State of Europe.

The machinations of Austria in Italy are rapidly culminating towards consequences which became inevitable long ago. Not content with holding the North of Italy in subjection, by force of the treaties of 1815, Austria has for the last twenty years been steadily endeavoring to subjugate Central Italy also, in the face of those treaties. So long as her advance was to be met only by the vacillating policy of England, or the timid diplomacy of France under Louis Philippe, the Apostolic Empire prospered. She established her influence, and opened the way for her armies in the Duchies, Tuscany and the States of the Church The Revolutions of 1848 materially aided her by paralyzing all regular government throughout the Peninsula, and nothing but the advent to power in France of Louis Napoleon, and his determined intervention in Rome, prevented her from fastening herself as firmly, in 1849, upon the ruins of Roman Republicanism, as upon the masquerade of Tuscan independence. The last ten years have been consumed in a struggle not the less steady and sustained, because silently and subtly conducted, between Austria and France, for supremacy to the South of the Alps. In this struggle Austria has won the complete control of the Papal Government and of the Crown of Naples; while France has kept the nine points she seized in occupying the Roman territory; has successfully alienated England, Austria's firmest ally, and the savior of the Neapolitan monarchy, from both of those Powers; has elevated Sardinia to the first rank among the second-class States of Europe; has given to the Italian flag a recognized position in the front of a great European war, and to the Italian nationality an open voice at a general Congress of European States. In January, 1848, Austria apparently held the destinies of Italy in her hand. In January, 1859, France has but to lift her sword, in signal of war, to precipitate the whole of Northern and Central Italy upon the Austrian dominions, under the leadership of an army proud of the rank already conceded to it;—confident in the moral support of Europe, and certain in the last resort to see its Imperial antagonist crushed between the advancing masses of Russia and of France.

The words addressed by Napoleon III. on New-Year's day to the Austrian Minister were doubtless intended to open the eyes of all Europe to this position of affairs. Seven days were suffered to elapse after their utterance, before the *Moniteur* officially declared that "there was nothing in the diplomatic relations of France to justify the fears provoked by certain alarming reports current with the public." In those seven days the work of the Emperor's words had been done. The credit of Austria had been shaken on every Bourse in Europe, and her negotiations for a new loan, absolutely necessary in the present state of her finances to enable her to meet a sudden emergency of conflict, effectually interrupted. England had been startled into a public recognition of the fact that she is bound hand and foot from the possibility of interference to save Austria from the storm now gathering over her. Germany, already alarmed at the scarcely-concealed enmity of Russia against the greatest of German States, was notified that France stands side by side with the Czar, and prefers the friendship of an honorable antagonist, with whom peace has been honorably made, to the alliance of a lukewarm and deceitful supporter, such as Austria proved herself to be to the Western Alliance through the Eastern war; and Italy, above all, has been touched into flame by the hope of immediate Imperial sympathy with her in any rising she may make upon her Austrian oppressor.

All this no smooth speeches of the *Moniteur* can now undo, as the Emperor very well knew when he allowed the said smooth speeches to be made. He can now stand calmly by, with his tremendous army well in hand, and await the events whose coming he has thus proclaimed, and, by proclaiming, invited. He already sees Austria hastily retreating from her attempted advance upon Servia, and abandoning the eastern frontiers of her empire to concentrate her forces upon Lombardy; and quietly moves the southeastern division of his own army nearer to the Italian frontier, as thirty thousand fresh Austrian troops are marched across the Alps.

From all parts of Austrian Italy the intimations of coming mischief thicken upon the Government of Vienna. The University of Pavia can only be reopened when its corps of professors shall have been strengthened by the rather unacademical addition of 700 soldiers, with four pieces of artillery. From Modena and Cremona, from Milan and Padua, rumors multiply of popular demonstrations against the Austrian authorities, mingled with stories graver still, which indicate the existence of serious disaffection among the Imperial troops, and the possibility that the game on which Austria has so long relied of playing off one conquered people against another, keeping Italy in subjection with Hungarian hussars, and Hungary in slavery with Italian bayonets, may at last be nearly played out.

It is hardly possible, indeed, that more than two or three months should pass by without bringing the present position of affairs in Europe to an issue of open war. That England and Prussia will use their utmost efforts to delay the outbreak of hostilities there can be no doubt, but neither of these Powers occupies at present a position sufficiently commanding to prevent the consummation of a policy which has been ripening ever since Napoleon III. came into power in France, and which rests upon the solid basis of a great necessity in European politics. In 1815, England and Prussia sacrificed Southern Europe to Austria. In 1859, Russia and France have achieved a right to treat the arrangements of 1815 as practically null and void, while England, by the instincts of her people, and Prussia, by the perils of her position, will be forced to acquiesce in the new policy of their Imperial confederates. The Anglo-Prussian opposition may perhaps prevent any interference with Austria north of the Alps. It can do nothing to avert, or even to arrest the downfall of Austrian power in Italy, and should that downfall entail a great Continental war between Austria and France, it is not easy to imagine on what pretext England, at least, can be brought into the contest otherwise than as the ally of Napoleon; while any attempt on the part of Prussia to support her ancient rival, Austria, in the name and on the behalf of "German nationality," would bring Russia into the conflict, and with Russia such vast and various eventualities as it is neither necessary nor desirable now to speculate upon.

All present appearances go to show that Napoleon III. is finally on the point of assuming that active leadership in the remodelling of the European system which has again and again been offered to England, but which her short-sighted statesmen have trifled with and thrown away as often as events have put it within their reach.

Claims on Foreign Governments.

The plethora of the money market, about which gentlemen who are fond of putting figures into incomprehensible columns talk and write so much, is apt to be rather aggravated than otherwise in the event of the payment of one tithe or one-twentieth part of the claims which some of our citizens have formally made against foreign Governments. Formidable as these demands are, however, they serve rather to recall the stories of the liberal Genii in the "Arabian Nights," or the relenting father with the sausage-like purse in the farces of twenty years ago, than to suggest the probability of the early recovery of the sums claimed. It may well be considered doubtful, for example, if Great Britain is prepared immediately to pay over to the United States, for account of Captain Wm. Webster, the little sum of six millions and a half of dollars, which that modest mariner exacts as "indemnity for lands purchased from *a chief of New-Zealand*, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers." It is to be presumed that Captain William Webster would scarcely have permitted himself to advance this trifling pretension, without having in his pocket the title-deed granted by the native chief, who would appear to have been a decided "bear" in the real-estate market; and we should be glad to learn how the "consideration" in that document compares with the six millions and a half which the Captain, in laudable rivalry of Mr. Astor, seeks to obtain from the coffers of John Bull. If there be any real foundation for this claim, Captain Webster must, we imagine, be considerably past the prime of life, since it would be difficult to understand how, at any period after the year 1769, a New Zealand chief could have been authorized to dispose of six millions' worth of land to anybody.

Far stronger ground is offered by Mr. Robert A. Parrish, for a much more modest claim. Mr. P. (capital P. of course) demands fifteen millions of francs—after all, this is only three millions of dollars—from France, on the strength of "a verbal agreement" with the Government of that country to the effect that the said sum should be paid to Mr. P. on his demonstrating the "existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms." Mr. P. alleges the performance of this service, and claims of France the payment of the money—which France most unaccountably refuses. Where the gold-field similar to that of California exists, without any previous claimant, is not stated; but in connection with the ideas which are said to have been recently agitating certain minds in Europe, as to the feasibility of communicating with the moon, it is not difficult to guess at the location of Mr. P's El Dorado. Of course, in the case of any sublunary discovery of the same kind, Mr. P. would have given his own Government the benefit of his first disclosures. On the other hand, it is impossible to speak with too much severity of the conduct of France in the premises. It is too well known to need comment that nowhere are forms—notarial and otherwise—so rigidly observed in all matters of contract, as they are in that empire; and it is therefore deplorable that, on the first departure from this principle, the verbal contract—probably the first ever made by a French Government—entered into by the Minister of Finance, and "verbally" confirmed by the Emperor himself, should be so ruthlessly disregarded.

Against Spain there are said to be a variety of claims, growing out of affairs with the Island of Cuba. For such an announcement as this the public will no doubt have been fully prepared, nor will the sympathetic mind be surprised to see these demands multiplying with intense rapidity during the official term of Mr. Buchanan.

On Nicaragua there are claims presented through our Government, growing, singularly enough, out of the American bombardment of Greytown. We having knocked down the dwellings and shops of our own citizens in that quarter, politely insist on Nicaragua's paying for the damage. That State will, *per contra*, have to claim on us, in return, for the sums which she may so pay, and for her sake we sincerely hope she may get them, in that event. It may possibly be advanced by Nicaragua that she had no rights of sovereignty at the time of the bombardment, an argument which might tend somewhat to the complication of the question.

Two gentlemen claim on foreign Governments for alleged failure to satisfy certain contracts said to have been fulfilled by the claimants. Thus: One Mr. Perkins, of Massachusetts, wants $385,000 for arms furnished to Russia during the Crimean War, and a certain John Reeves demands payment from Turkey for money due on the building of vessels of war at Constantinople. It appears to us that our Government will have enough to do if it has to insist on the settlement of disputes between debtor and creditor, and that the foreign contract business with our citizens will be apt to fall off considerably if such Governmental interference were to become customary.

In addition to the cases which we have here alluded to in brief detail, however, there are scores of others, embracing claims on every civilized Government, from England down to Uruguay, and against a variety of uncivilized Governments, from Naples down to the Fegee Islands—the negotiation of which will furnish the gigantic mind of Mr. Buchanan with congenial occupation for the remainder of his political life. Once get that worthy man earnestly engaged in the prosecution of these claims, and the foreign Governments which are involved in them may sleep comfortably over the result. In the midst of the demands which we have referred to, however, it is pleasant to read that "the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparations," and that we have only one claim against Salvador.

It will have been observed that, as a sort of counter-stroke against the President's schemes on Cuba, a gentleman from Illinois has moved a resolution in the House of Representatives to the effect that it is necessary for us to acquire Canada by treaty. Out of the amount which we should probably have to pay for that flourishing colony, it would not be difficult for Great Britain to settle Capt. Webster's claim for six and a-half millions; but we do not see why the Russian possessions in America were not likewise included in the resolution, if only to afford that Government the means of settling comfortably with Mr. Perkins.

Spain and the Sale of Cuba.

The President of the United States has two accredited organs. His social and personal preferences and associations find expression through the congenial columns of the New-York *Herald*; his political opinions and intentions are published to an expectant world through the Washington *Union*. Both of these Arcadian sheets have assured us that in asking for thirty millions of dollars for the purchase of Cuba, the President did not mean to imply that he personally wished to purchase that Island, but simply to find out whether the island was for sale, and whether the United States wished him to buy it.

We are bound to accept the Presidential plans as these respectable journals explain them: and we must therefore be allowed to express the opinion that the sentiment of the country on this subject may be fairly got at without so heavy an expenditure. The people of the United States, who are the intended purchasers in this intended transaction, do not wish Mr. Buchanan to purchase Cuba for them. They prefer to intrust that negotiation, should it ever become feasible, to somebody who will negotiate it at once more decently and more sagaciously, and put the property to better use when once acquired.

At the same time we find that the intended vendor and actual proprietor of Cuba, the Kingdom of Spain, is more than ever indisposed to the sale, under the auspices which at present attend it. We publish, to-day, the pith of a calm, dignified and resolute discussion—debate it can hardly be called—in the Spanish Cortes, on the subject of Mr. Buchanan's proposition, which settles this part of the question. The silly and insolent language of the President has not unjustly aroused the most indignant feeling in Spain; and we owe it much more to the intelligence of the Spanish Deputies, than to the diplomatic tact of Mr. Buchanan, that the United States have not been involved in the obloquy provoked by the Message of their accidental Chief Magistrate.

The Spanish Representatives have set a good example to the American Congress at Washington. Without extravagant displays of ungrammatical rhapsody, they have come forward to lay partisan differences a sacrifice on the altar of a common nationality; and, while asserting the honor of Spain in the most dignified language, they have retained enough of self-command to do justice to the people as distinguished from the President of the United States. They recognize in the language of the Message the extravagance of a ruined political rake who has thrown away the inheritance of a life in the follies of a single official term, and who has earned with the contempt of his own party the distrust of the whole nation. They appeal from the decrepit Administration of Mr. Buchanan to the sober common sense of the American people. We believe they will not have so appealed in vain. Mr. Buchanan has lost his prestige and his leadership. He will neither receive his thirty millions, nor his "discretionary power" to make fools or something worse of the people over whom he for the moment presides. He will neither persuade us into a senseless war with Spain, nor deprive us of all that would make the acquisition of Cuba desirable, by cajoling us into bartering for that noble Island the honor, the peace, the good name and the permanent prosperity of the United States.

Had Spain retaliated upon the President by language as intemperate as his own, she might have irritated the people of the United States into a thoughtless and angry support of his superannuated policy. Her calm and discriminating criticism upon his headlong pamphleteering is the severest blow that could have been dealt to the faction of which he is the head; and the best possible disposal that could have been made of his wild, selfish and impracticable schemes.

The Caprices of the Season.—Two weeks ago to-day the weather was colder than it had been before in the City in seventy years, unless Meriam and Fahrenheit were guilty of most gross misrepresentations; but on Thursday last a halcyon visitor in the shape of a butterfly was fluttering about our editorial rooms upon its gaudy wings, under the delusion that it was the season of buds and blossoms, so soft and Spring-like was the atmosphere. Last night again the weather was more suitable for Polar bears than Summer butterflies, and the mercury was down in the neighborhood of zero. But this changeable weather has its advantages; it not only affords a topic of conversation to a good many well meaning people who would not know what to talk about, but it is good for trade. The cold weather affords an opportunity for the furriers to get off their Winter's stock, and the fine weather induces a vast number of idle people to go out shopping who would otherwise be compelled to stay at home.

Decidedly Cool and Quiet.—We learn from the *Journal of Commerce* that Mr. Morton, Ex-City Inspector, has urged Mayor Tiemann to sanction the continuance of the street cleaning and the other sanitary labors connected with the City Inspector's department. But the Mayor declines to accept any advice from Mr. Morton on that subject. And very properly. Mr. Morton is the dog in the manger who prevents the important duties belonging to the City Inspector from being properly discharged. The Mayor refuses to recognize him as the legal occupant of the office, but he is unable to remove him because the Corporation Counsel has decided that he has a right to hold on to the place until his successor shall be appointed by the sanction of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen have their own reasons for refusing to confirm the nominee of the Mayor, and so there is a dead lock in the most important department connected with the Government of the City. As the weather is very cold, and there is no great danger of the spread of an infectious disease during the next two months, it may be better for the true interests of the City that affairs should remain at a dead lock in the City Inspector's Department until the right man for the place can be inducted into it, though whether such a man is likely to meet the approval of the present Board of Aldermen is extremely problematical.

Amusements.

Without an opera, save the colored one at Mr. Wood's, and with scarcely a variation in the bills of the large theatres, the few establishments that offer a change to their patrons during the week deserve, and will undoubtedly obtain, more than an average share of public support. Foremost amongst these are the Broadway and Burton's Theatre. Free from the enervating influence of "a tremendous success," these establishments struggle bravely for the breath of public life. Under the able management of Mr. Eddy, the first-named establishment has already regained a portion of its former popularity. Energy and a dearly-bought knowledge of what the public needs, enables Mr. Eddy to provide the right kind of bill for his admirers. Something of the same tact is displayed by the present lessees of Mr. Burton's Theatre. In spite of all sorts of difficulties they have succeeded in the first grand achievement of management—keeping the house open. For the present we are to have an actor of the paddy-whack school—Mr. G. C. Charles; and, of course, a Yankee "gal"—Miss Julia Daly. These artists appear to-night in a variety of light pieces. A piece is underlined which sounds a little plagiaristic. It is called "Our Female American Cousin." There is a bare possibility that the piece and its title have been suggested by our male relation at another house. Imitation is the sincerest homage. Mr. Tom Taylor may feel flattered, but we doubt if Miss Laura Keene will.

Once a year, and usually at this time, there is a rage for Equestrian performances. The regular indications are becoming more and more manifest. At Niblo's beautiful theatre we have already the promise of an excellent troupe, with Dan Rice and his famous trained animals as adjuncts. The experiment last season justifies its repetition. There is a very large class of persons who cannot conveniently reach the east side of the City, and would not even if they could. Equestrianism consequently has to find its way to Broadway, and surely it would be hard to find a better place than Niblo's.

But in this case there will be no monopoly, for Mr. Eddy, of the Broadway, has engaged a quadrupedal star—a certain courser named "White Cloud"—who makes his appearance to-night in "his original character" of Horse to Mr. Eddy's "Mazeppa." Here is a combination which promises a double entertainment. To fill the bill to overflowing, Maturin's tragedy of "Bertram" will also be performed.

At the Bowery Theatre the star sisters Lucille and Helen Western are playing a successful engagement, and repeating several of their most popular pieces. At the National Theatre a couple of tremendous revivals are announced—a pantomime on the good old plan, and the "Sea of Ice." The latter piece was first produced at this house, and with a splendor of *mise-en-scene* rarely witnessed. Subsequently it enjoyed a success at another house. Revivals are the order of the day; there can scarcely be a doubt about the success of this one. At Barnum's Museum an infant opera troupe—The Holman Family—appears every afternoon and evening of the present week. In the way of Ethiopian Minstrelsy everything that the public needs is supplied with lavish liberality by Mr. Wood.

A very acceptable addition to the Winter-evening enjoyments of the City has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff. Their readings from Shakespeare and Dickens have attracted good audiences. Entertainments are provided for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We may refer also to the Palace Gardens as another side place of recreation. The Wren Family are here.

Arthur Napoleon's concerts on Friday and Saturday were fine entertainments, the young pianist playing with more than his usual skill. A grand fantasia, from the "Huguenots," was introduced for the first time;—a work of immense difficulty, composed by Arthur Napoleon, and played faultlessly. It is his most effective piece. Miss. Anna Vail sang several pieces with great ability. Her voice is an excellent soprano, her method good, her style bold and sparkling. We have not often heard a concert singer of more promise. Miss Cecilia Flores also sang one or two pieces with good taste. Arthur Napoleon now leaves us for the Provinces. We bespeak for him a kindly reception. He is certainly the most astonishing prodigy of the day.

In the way of music the greatest treat in the future is Mr. Robert Stoepel's "Hiawatha." The Mendelssohn Union (which by the way will give a grand performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egitto." on Thursday next,) has the work in preparation. There is but one opinion of its merits. The Academy of Music has been selected for its performance, with an orchestra of fifty good soloists, powerful chorus, and Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel to recite the poem. The work is the topic of conversation in musical circles.

The New-London Slaver.

WHAT SHE HAS ON BOARD.

The bark *Laurens*, which was seized by the United States Marshal at New-London on Thursday last, is still in custody. The vessel formerly belonged to the estate of Perkins & Smith. Some time in November an offer was made of $6,500 for the vessel, and she was sold, the transfer being made to a Boston ship broker, who was the purchaser. He stated that he was buying for other parties, who intended to fit her out as a whaler. Captain Prentis, one of the trustees who sold the ship, and who is an old hand at the business of fitting out whalers, discovered, when the preparations for the voyage began, that those having the vessel in hand displayed a total ignorance of what was requisite for such a voyage. There was only whaling gear sufficient to excite suspicion that it was put on board as a blind. A large quantity of stone ballast was taken in, and extensive provision of water casks was made; the steerage was whitewashed and painted, and an entirely novel mode of fitting whalers was adopted. In short, it became perfectly apparent to the old whalers of New-London that, whatever she might be going at, whaling was not the trade she was intended for. On the Sunday previous to her seizure, a sloop arrived from New-York bringing her stores, which consisted, among other things, of 120 barrels of bread, 30 barrels of rice, 30 boxes codfish, 3,360 pounds; 100 boxes herrings, 4 barrels whisky, and a large supply of luxuries, such as tongues, two tierces of sardines, preserved meats, in cans. There were 24 bags of meal, and 14 of them were much heavier than the rest, creating the suspicion that there was a large-sized cat under the meal. There was only one try-kettle. The singular conduct of those having charge of the vessel, finally led to consultations between Capt. Prentis and the Revenue officers of the port, and the cutter *Campbell* was held in readiness to head her off if she attempted to put to sea. The U. S. Marshal was informed of the circumstances, and a strict watch was kept upon the vessel's movements. Everything was now apparently in readiness, *but there was no crew*. The vessel, however, was hauled into the stream on Wednesday evening, with the avowed intention of sailing the next morning. The Captain could not obtain a clearance. On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, she was boarded by a boat from the revenue cutter *Campbell*, in charge of Lieutenant Carson. In the boat were Collector Mather, United States District-Attorney Shipman, Marshal Bacon, and City Sheriff Dunford. They found on board the vessel only three persons; one "boatsteerer," a cook and steward. Neither the Captain nor any one to represent the owners was to be found. The Government officials at once took possession of the bark to await the result of an examination into the case. The three men found on board were not detained as prisoners, but were allowed to go on shore. Lieutenant Carson was put in charge of the vessel.

A strong impression prevails in New-London that the *Laurens* was bound to the coast of Africa, after slaves. She is an old vessel, and, judging from her build, by no means a fast sailer. Taking a hint from the *Wanderer*, which succeeded so well in her "pleasure excursion," it is supposed this vessel was intended to adopt the "whaling" dodge, and with her whale-boats hanging upon the cranes, and a general "greasy look," she expected to pass along unmolested with her hold full of negroes.

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$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
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MARRIED.

Cunningham—De Lancey.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. Thos. Guion, James W. Cunningham to Lavinia, daughter of the late Wm. A. De Lancey.

Griggs—Benham.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. Wm. W. Taylor, James M. Griggs, of New-York, to Margaret J., only daughter of George Benham, Esq.

Hall—Tucker.—At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Thomas D. Hall, of this City, to Frances Ella, fourth daughter of Danl. Robert Tucker, Esq., of Bermuda.

DIED.

Glover.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, of consumption, John G. Glover, only son of the late Andrew Glover, and grandson of the late John G. Glover, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, Harriett Wells, daughter of Charles and Eliza Wells Lockwood, aged 9 months.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 64 Lexington-av.

☞ Newburg and Boston papers please copy.

Barlow.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, George, son of Charles and Grace Barlow, aged 2 months and 28 days.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) from their residence, No. 250 West 31st-st., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family will please attend, without further invitation.

Pratt.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 11:45 P. M., the youngest son of John R. Pratt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 207 Henry-st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Stout.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, of consumption, Jacob Simpson Stout, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) from the meeting house of the Stanton st. Baptist Church, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Spring.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Louis Walton, son of L. Louis and Martha C. Spring.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 84 West 44th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Nimmo.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, Laura Virginia, infant daughter of Wm. H. D. and Laura Mason Nimmo, aged 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 407 4th av. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Connor.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 22, after a protracted illness, Sarah Frances Connor, only daughter of James E. and Helen Connor, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., near 9th av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Beames.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, Jonathan Beames, aged 78 years.

Quackenboss.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Carrie Howell, child of John G. and Sarah D. Quackenboss, aged 1 year and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to North Stamford, Conn.

Smith.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, Grace Caroline, wife of Nathan Smith.

Funeral services will be announced hereafter.

Molenaor.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 23, Catharine Molenaor, wife of the late David Molenaor.

Further notice of her funeral will be given.

Leonard.—At Moodna, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, Henry Carver, aged 5 years and 6 months; also, on Friday, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, Nathaniel Adams, aged 3 years and 5 months—children of Jas. B. and M. A. Leonard.

Smith.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, Jonathan Smith, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West Farms, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Friends from New-York will find carriages in waiting at Morrisania dépôt if they take the 11½ o'clock forenoon train from corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

Allaire.—At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her son in law, Cornelia Allaire, relict of Andrew B. Allaire, recently deceased, in the 74th year of her age.

Back.—In Janesville, Wisconsin, on Thursday, Jan. 20, Miss Margaret Back.

Her remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment. Due notice will be given when the funeral services will take place.

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AT GIMBREDE'S—INITIAL STAMPING ARtistically executed and every variety of note-paper, with envelopes matched. GIMBREDE, Practical Engraver and Designer, No. 588 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
are now prepared to fill all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT is known as the *most graceful and best Skirt in market*, and being made without sewing, and from the best watch-spring steel, is UNEQUALED FOR FLEXIBILITY AND DURABILITY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS (only) SUPPLIED,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension-Skirt Patent,
No 69 Warren-street, New-York.
N. B.—We shall remove to new and spacious rooms, No. 92 Warren-st., on the 1st of February.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ULCERATED THROATS.
I will give the name and residence of those I have cured. Some cases, after the tonsils, palate, lining, &c., have been eaten away.
Diseased Lungs, &c.
I have cured patients that have been given up and said could not live two weeks, give the names, &c.
Epilepsy, or Fits.
I will give the name and residence of those I have cured after physicians had treated them for years.
Old Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula
and every form of humors, &c., cured in every instance. L. H. BONE, M. D., Office No. 726 Houston-st., West of Broadway, formerly of No. 284 Grand-st.

DELISSER & PROCTER,
(Successors to Stanford & Swords,)
No. 508 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
SECOND VOLUME OF THE HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY,
containing the
LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS, by CARLYLE,
and others.
18mo. cloth, 50 cents.
"A grand, spiritual life of Burns, the like of which the ages have scarcely produced, the equal of which does not exist."
Copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.	36 WARREN-STREET.	This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The tenth Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 6 o'clock, by Signor G. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or The Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty*. Tickets, 5 cents each, will be sold at the door.
G. L. HAIGHT, } Lec. Com. *pro tem.*
W. R. BLISS, }

THERE IS NO PREPARATION OF LEAD or other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—ENgines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb 5	New-York	Southamp'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan 22	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Alfred Hart, John Nicoll, Charles Howell, Waldo Abbott, A. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. B Root, Miss Laura White, Mrs. Shackley and infant, G. A. Morris, A. B. Hussey, R. J. Bowe, P. L. Rainey, Thaddeus Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Anna S. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Corigo, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Knapp and 2 children, Miss Anna Patton, John Reynolds, P. Carlin, Mrs. A. S. Goodwin and 2 children, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Emma Ingram and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae, Geo. Hibbard, Jr., Dr. C. M. Wright, Miss Rose, Mrs. Lockwood, L. A. Whittier, Andrew Shearer, Joseph Bell, C. Kennedy, Jno. H. Lyon, Jacob F. Rand, John Fuchs, Jno. H. Sheppard, G. A. Gilbert, A. Wylll, John Kirsch and 3 children, W. B. Gourly, J. G. Farnsworth, Master Smith and servant, Ellis A. Campbell, Charles A. Campbell, G. Henwood, L. Hyatt, Isaac A. Larence, Chas. H. Moss, A. C. Titcomb, T. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elmore, Miss E. E. Dean, A. Campbell, A. P. Perham, Wm. B. Burdine, D. W. Belden, A. T. Aziendo, J. Wolf, D. P. Burnham, Geo. Freeman, E. C. Folger, Jno. W. Goin, Martin C. Dediker, Thos. T. Vaughan, H. L. Hall and lady, Mrs. Porras, A. George, Miss Mary Goff, Henry J. McBride, W. E. Tracy, and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs. Kay and infant, Miss C. Winans, W. H. Husted, A. V. Winans, W. Weldon, Chas. Martin, T. M. Horsey, Capt. W. Jones and lady, J. M. Partridge, T. S. Martin, Henry Babcock, A. C. Richardson, J. C. Tiffany, Miss J. Simmons, Miss H. A. Hatch, J. Fitzpatrick, F. Dawson, C. D. Crawford and lady, M. Tyler, F. D. Fanning, W. P. Congdon, lady and 2 children, W. E. Milligan and lady, Jno. E. Milligan, Miss S. E. Simes, Mrs. Hussey and child, J. J. Dolson, E. Dolson, Wm. McKay, Charles C. Perry, H. McCance, Mr. Chichester, Wm. J. Griswold, Henry B. Fieldmer, Capt. D. S. Packer, Mrs. W. S. Pendleton, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Reynolds, Robt. Gilchrist, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss M. C. Crocheron, A. A. Crocheron, Mr. Menstandt, J. Levy, H. Moiety, Mrs. A. Wallen and child, Freak. Babbel, J. Cholwell, A. Peon, J. Milwel, M. W. Drew, J. R. Dilleber, S. H. Grant, C. A. Pringle, W. T. Smith, W. M. Armstrong, A. J. Seymour, P. C. Stimpson, W. B. Beldon, S. S. Wilson, M. G. Potter, R. Patterson, K. M. Forker, F. Waterbury, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—James Cramer, Philadelphia; H. Allison, Wm. Allison, Glasgow; Neil Campbell, Montreal; John H. Williamson, Arkansas; C. B. Cornwell, lady and child, Chicago; James Reese, J. P. McKenzie, New-York; A. Kimball and lady, Gordon Aitkin and lady, Montreal; R. G. Mosser, New-York; John Welsh, Brooklyn; Mr. Williamson, Montreal; J. Haskett, Newark; Miss Lucy J. Pole, New-York, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—L. C. Lavton, [illegible] Finch, Miss Louisa Kuhn, J. Ferrer, J. Disturnell, Dr. Harvey and lady, Wm. Buckley and lady, Wm. Hanley, F. Schoene, Wm. M. Robinson, F. O. Sims, M. Dunning, Wm. Scott, A. Donnelly, T. Donohue, L. M. Ferris, Jr., W. Oden, M. Farragut, L. G. Baptist, A. B. Gwathney, John Ely, and 27 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool—John F. King, Ed. Teppin, Mr. Phillips, T. Kidd, Geo. D. Parish, Mr. Bartholomew, Geo. Ruit, Mr Auferman, Mr. Buchanan, James D. Fowler, Mr. Presepirch, Capt. Evans, F. D. Lappage, A. H. Gibbes, A. V. Vanvelsor, F. S. Hotes, John Osprey, A. G. Findlay, J. W. Cameron, Mr. Devinough, Wm. Pickstay, Geo. Stone, Mr. Heathwood, E. Sleight, Mr. Ackra, Mr. Schroeder, H. C. Brayton, Miss Seward, Joseph Zing, G. Parrish's man-servant, Geo. Stow, Mrs. Stow and 2 children, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Resment—Total, 42.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—L. S. Hoyt, W. H. Averill, J. Turpin, John Leman, H. J. Finck, J. W. Gorman, M. Hedden, T. A. Hillier, Jas Webb, W. H. Cunningham, P. S. Conner, R. S. Barry, B. L. Smith, M. F. Corey, Jas. Wilson, H. Howard, A. G. Enos, Mr. Green, C. Walaer, H. J. Hartstein, R. Henckler, C. A. Maitland, B. F. Shepherd, and 64 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 07 | Moon rises... 11 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 46 | Gov. Island 12 35 | Hell Gate.... 1 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Boston, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Chesapeake, Crowell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship S. Greenman, Webber, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Port Spain, ——; W. A. Banks, Bartlett, Cienfuegos, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Loranda, Gibbs, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Itasca, Mitchell, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Jno. Butler, (Br.,) Park, Port-au-Platte, H. G. Smith.

Schooners Ben, Lynch, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Palladium, McAvery, Providence, ——; D. Williams, Grant, Wilmington, ——; F. Bell, Robinson, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Seguine, Ellis, Charleston, Benry Reimers; Wren, (Br.,) Lane, Kingston H., J. De Wolff; W. S. Robbins, Peterson, Washington, ——; J. Grice, Rogers, Sisal, Peck & Church; Ann D., Newton, Norfolk, M Bedell; M. Vassar, Jr., Eldridge, Key West, Benner & Deake; B. E. Chaloner, Kinney, Wilmington, Simson & Clapp; Princess, Baker, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Forest King, Perry, Unionfield, J. R. Dow; M. Budd, (Br.,) Dunham, Halifax, C. A. De Wolff; L. Waterbury, Pennington, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Moses Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 8, at 1:10 P. M., passed, bound out, ship Isaac Webb; at 3:40 P. M., exchanged signals with Am. ship Sea King, stg. in; at 9:30, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, bd. in; 12th, lat. 50 41, lon. 25 52, at 9:15 P. M., passed a large ship, bound E.; 15th, lat. 48 31, lon. 41 24, at 11 A. M., passed a steamer stg. E., with two funnels. Arrived off the Battery at 1:16 P. M.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Emerald, Cook, London and the Downs Dec. 6, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. From Dec. 16 to 23d, had a most severe hurricane from W. N. W. to W. S. W., which exceeded anything ever before seen by Capt. Cook. The barometer did not rise above 28.30 at any time, and the principal part stood at 28 to 28.10; the ship drifted from lon. 25 to 20. Dec. 31, at 10 P. M., shipped a sea which filled the decks and washed overboard the chief mate, Mr. Henry Greyton, of New-York, and David King, seaman, of Providence, R. I., both of whom were lost: it also disabled the entire starboard watch (except two) by washing them about the decks, fracturing and bruising their limbs in such a manner as to render them unfit for service the remainder of the passage. 17th inst., off Georges, saw steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. 18th inst., off South Shoal, saw a half clipper ship, showing David Ogden's signal, apparently bound up the channel (probably the Dreadnought, since arrived.) The E. hauled off the bar at 10 A. M. of the 21st, in a thick fog.

Ship Pampero, Coggins, Shanghae Oct. 16, passed Anjier Nov. 9, with teas silks, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Jan. 18, lat. 36 03 N., lon. 71 30, exchanged signals with a ship showing Nos. 2 9 4 5, 2d distg. pendant, from Mobile for Havre; same time, passed brig H. Means, of Surrey, bd. S.

Ship Baltic, Zerega, Glasgow Dec. 15, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Hewitt, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Willow, Bunker, Eastport 10 ds., with lath and fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Anderson, Abrams, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Montrose, Wall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.; sunset W., squally.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore 65 hours, with mdse. to H. H. Cromwell & Co. 22d inst., at 2 P. M., off Egg Harbor, passed a bark painted black, with a red and blue signal and white cross, bd. N.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Brusch, Hamburg Dec. 6, with mdse. and 38 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had some heavy weather. 22d inst., 35 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Ship Chariot of Fame, (of Boston,) Knowles, Callao 90 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with guano to Barrel & Muir. Been 3 ds. off the Hook, detained by fog; anchored on the bar last night.

Ship Harraseeket, (of New-Bedford,) Talbot, Callao 80 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to Nesmith & Son.

Schr. O. Buxton, Avery, Boston 4 ds., with groundnuts to order.

Schr. Wm. P. Dolliver, Doance, Provincetown, with fish to Saml. Crowell.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Virginia 30 hours, with oysters.

Schr. Sallie M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Sidney C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 2 ds., with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Eleanor, (of Camden,) Demerara, via Newport 3 ds., with sugar and molasses to Reid & Nash.

Schr. M. W. Knight, Wyatt, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Alden, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) for Glasgow. Ships Success, for New-Orleans; Parana, for Buenos Ayres; Robena, for London. Barks David Nickels, for Mobile; Fortune, for Marseilles; J. A. Lee, for Demerara. Brig Harriet, for Naguabo. Schrs. C. V. Casey, for Port au Platte; Harriet Neal, for St. Johns, N. F. From Quarantine—Danish brig Eliza, for St. Croix. Also steamships James Adger, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk; steamer Chesapeake, for Savannah; bark Iddo Kimball, for Havana; brigs Granada, for Matanzas; Nova Activo, (Port.,) for Oporto; Norfolk, for Kingston, Jam.; T. M. Mayhew, for Bermuda; Onward, (Br.,) for St. Kitts, and others.

On Sunday—Schrs Wren, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.; Golden Fleece, for Zibara.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 23, sundown—No inward-bound vessel in sight. Wind fresh from the North; weather clear.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23—Arr. brig Emerald Isle, from St. Thomas.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 23—Arr. Br. ship Esmeraldon, from Callao.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. ships Meteor, Melville, Manila; Mataro, Dillingham, New-Orleans; bark San Jacinto, Fratus, Galveston; steamer F. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia.

Jan. 22—Arr. barks Young Turk, Harding, Malaga; Laconia, Bowes, Savannah.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 20—Arr. Br. bark Lady Franklin and Br. ship Kelvin, from Callao.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22—Arr. steamships Matagorda, from Galveston; Cahawba, Bulloch, New-York, via Havana.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHIP MEROO BURNED AT SEA.

THE CREW RESCUED BY THE SHIP GREYFEATHER, OF NEW-YORK.

The ship Tyne, which arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst., brought to that port Capt. Tate, Mr. Davidson, chief officer, and 17 of the crew, belonging to the late British ship Meroo, which was burned at sea, about the last of November, on the voyage from Calcutta to London, her entire ship's company having been providentially rescued from that ship while she was on fire, by the clipper-ship Greyfeather, Capt. Hareford, of New-York. The Meroo sailed from the Sand Heads, Calcutta, for London, on the 21st of August, with a cargo consisting principally of seeds and jute. She passed St. Helena on the 10th of November. On the 28th of the same month, when in lat. 14 46 N., lon. 31 36 W., fire was discovered in the hold, near the centre of the ship, caused, as was supposed by spontaneous combustion. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that the crew who were sent into the hold to break out the cargo and get at the fire were driven on deck. The only resource in such cases was now adopted. The hatches were placed securely on, and every crevice that could supply air was stopped, in the hope of stifling the flames. Meantime, the boats were got in readiness to be used in case of necessity. Provisions, water, nautical instruments and compasses were held in readiness to put in the boats when they should be compelled to flee from the burning ship. Just as the flames were bursting through the deck, and began to leap upward upon the spars and rigging, a sail made its appearance; the signal of distress which had already been run up was noticed, and the ship bore down for the burning wreck. She proved to be the fine clipper ship Greyfeather, Capt. Hareford, from New-York, with passengers, bound to San Francisco. Capt. Hareford immediately hove to within convenient distance of the burning vessel, and sent his boats and took off the captain and all his crew. Not meeting with any vessel bound to England to which he could transfer the unfortunate crew, the Greyfeather bore up for Pernambuco and landed them at that port, after which she resumed her voyage. The English Consul there provided them a passage home by the ship Tyne, which arrived at Southampton as above stated.

The ship Greyfeather, which had the good fortune to rescue those persons from their perilous situation, was dispatched from this port early in November, by L. H. Simpson, Esq., with passengers and an assorted cargo, for San Francisco. She was provided with ample accommodations for the rescued persons.

Supplement No. 21, for January, of Root, Anthony & Co.'s New-York Marine Register has been issued, containing the usual number of new and hitherto unregistered vessels.

The ship Mary Bradford, Capt. Thompson, from London, bound to this port, put into Newport, with loss of rudder.

Spoken, &c.

Hermine—Bremen ship, from Bremen for City Point, Jan. 20, lat. 38 18, lon. 74.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

DRY GOODS.

EVENING SILK ROBES, AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
A choice assortment of
RICH SILK AND GRENADINE ROBES,
Very handsome, imported for
EVENING DRESSES.

One case
MEDIUM DARK SILK ROBES,
very rich, entirely new styles, received per steamship *City of Washington*. Also
CONTINUED SALE OF FALL STOCK
At
REDUCED PRICES, UNTIL JAN. 31.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
To their choice stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES;
VIZ.:

LINENS,	SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,	NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,	BLANKETS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,	FLANNELS,

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

SAFETY! COMFORT!! AND ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
In the City, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Please give us a call and examine our stock.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
500 pieces new Spring Silks.
The above goods have been imported
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE,
And will be sold at a small scale of profit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
500 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen, worth $4 75.
350 dozen Gent's, colored bordered, at $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
Also, a large line of FRENCH COLLARS,
COLLARS & SLEEVES, &c., &c.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on Monday, Jan. 24,
Great Bargains in Black Silks.
100 pieces of BISCHOFF at $1.
100 pieces of BISCHOFF at $1 25.
100 pieces of BLACK BAYADERE at 10s., worth $1 75.
100 TWO-FLOUNCED BLACK ROBES at $30 each.
Also, PLAIN BLACK, from $1 to $3 per yard.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1859,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $9.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 24, one of the largest stocks of
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
DIMITIES, LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTES, PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS, &c.,
Imported expressly for the opening of their Spring trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving their
Spring Importations of
ROYAL AXMINSTER AND VELVET CARPETS,
In one piece with medallion and by the yard.
Also, Aubusson, Norquets, Royal Wilton,
Tapestry Brussels Tapestry Velvet,
Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Of the manufacture of John Crossly & Sons, and others.
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price; old price 12s., double band; present price 6s., double band. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 pieces of new and elegant light silks for evening and street dresses will be opened on Monday, Jan. 24; also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards, some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices viz.: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer on Monday, Jan. 24, the balance of their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &C.,
at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, an invoice of
BEAUTIFUL SILKS and TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Suitable for the present season.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, an invoice of
INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
Comprising choice novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Selling off at what they will bring
to close the concern.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of Collars at less than half price.

NINETY CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway, has just received an invoice of French corsets at the above price, good patterns, and every desirable style of skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel spring, hair cloth, crochet, &c., mitts, laces, gloves, embroideries, &c.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
A LARGE INVOICE OF LINENS,
Consisting in part,
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 28c. per yard.
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 35c. per yard.
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 40c. per yard.

NEW RICH LACE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, a complete assortment of
REAL BLACK THREAD and BRUSSELS POINT APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES.
Also an elegant assortment of Bridal Trousseaus, and beautiful objects in Point Gauze.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Laines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

BALLS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
(For the gratuitous distribution of fuel.)
Grand Ball at Niblo's Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets including refreshments, to admit a gentleman and two ladies $5; may be obtained at the office of the President, Mr. E. M. LEVART, No. 225 William st.; at the music store of Messrs. Hall and Son, No. 239 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

N. B—All special and hackney coaches attending the above ball are hereby required to head their horses down Broadway on coming to said ball, and take up in the reverse order. W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged.
Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE POET ROBERT BURNS.

THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an oration on ROBERT BURNS by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

A Festival Dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at which Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside as Honorary Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, British Consul, will preside as Honorary Vice-Chairman.

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully inform their countrymen and admirers of the Poet, ROBERT BURNS, that this great Banquet will be one worthy of the occasion. It will be attended by some of the most eminent poets and writers of the present day, while genius and talent, as exhibited in the arts and sciences, will be well represented on this most fitting occasion.

Mr. William Clelland, the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the Gael, be present.

Also, Robertson's celebrated Band.

Dinner on the table at 6 o'clock precisely.

J. CUNNINGHAM, President.
JOSEPH LAING, Dr. JOHN D. NORCOTT, } Vice-Presidents.
ROBERT MELDRUM, Treasurer; RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary; VAIR CLIREHUGH, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.
Committee of Arrangements—William Burns, James Nicholson, Charles Burt, David Rutherford, Edward Fisher, Robert Neil, James L. Dick, William Robertson, John A. Maclean, William Park, Robert Burnett, W. S. Clirehugh, Captain William Manson, Robert Gun.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, of F. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12¾ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Captain JAMES A. HIGHAM, the funeral to take place from No. 60 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

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Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended to with economy and dispatch.
Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 136, IN the new Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. Spring, Pastor. Apply to W. W. OAKLEY, No. 15 Centre st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
FEBRUARY,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.
Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?
The Morning Street.
In a Cellar.
Hamlet at the Boston.
El Llanero.
Bulls and Bears.
"The New Life" of Dante.
The Philter.
Did I?
The Minister's Wooing.
The Palm and the Pine.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table.
White's Shakespeare.
List of Books.

The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this Magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given THE ATLANTIC its popularity hitherto will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that "THE MINISTER'S WOOING," a serial story by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
(begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so universally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New-England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

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CLUBS—For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the publishers.
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"GENTLEMEN: I herewith send you a revised and corrected copy of my work, as I desire it to live after me. I have taken advantage of every judicious review and criticism; I have, moreover, availed myself of numerous hints and suggestions from eminent and learned divines of various Christian denominations, which have been communicated in private epistles. And I have cheerfully accepted critiques written in a spirit of severity and bitterness, oft productive of healthy results."

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ON WEDNESDAY, WE SHALL PUBLISH,
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AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR 1859.
12mo. Price $1, or $1 25 bound.
Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of the price.

This volume, the *Tenth and last of the Third Series*, and the *Thirtieth* of the whole work, contains a General Index to the volumes of the last ten years. It also contains its usual full and reliable amount of information relating to all matters pertaining to the United States, the various departments of its Government, its Officers at home and abroad, and all its various interests.

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PUBLISHERS,
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JAMES T. BRADY.
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THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for organ, melodeon or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath-Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred, postage 2 cents. Just published by
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THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, at the private dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, made by City makers of the highest celebrity, and has round corners, magnificent finished back as well as front, rich open carvings, carved legs, of rich design, viz.: roses, fruit, vases of plenty, grapes, &c.; solid pearl keys; is one of the most superb and elegant pianos ever offered for sale; in tone is without fault, being rich, sweet and powerful; fully warranted for two years, except about three months; can be fully tested; made to order, and cost $700; price, $325. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping, and an inducement offered to a cash purchaser. 8th-av. cars pass the house. Can be seen for five days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHFUL, capable servant, highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, and can make bonnets and other fancy work, the patronage of a few families; perfect satisfaction given, or no compensation required. Terms, $3 a week or $11 per month. Address, for 2 days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches. Understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, and soups. Will do part of the washing and ironing, in style. Also her cousin, as chambermaid, to do plain, neat sewing, and take care of a baby. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in anything required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses nicely; would like to find work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE HARD-working and reliable young woman a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unexceptionable references, is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY intelligent Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or first-class up-stairs servant; is a girl of most respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient; with children kind and of an excellent disposition; highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and appreciates a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., under the meat market, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself useful in a family; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to do the work of a small family; good City reference from a minister's family. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as nurse or do light chamberwork; is very fond of children; has lived in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, either as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener for a Protestant young man, with unquestionable references for his uniform good conduct, correct habits, industry and sobriety; as also his experience as a florist and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and will aid on a farm, if required. Address W. J., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good gardener and farmer, willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages no object. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman, in an importing or jobbing cloth house; is experienced and capable. The best references can be given. Address C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS TO WORK PRESSES—50 GIRLS, to work presses, can have immediate employment at the factory of the subscribers. Also, 100 skirt-makers. None need apply but those who can bring evidence of good character.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
Factory corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND HIS wife on a farm in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River: also a gardener. Good references required. Apply to HORATIO P. CARR, County Clerk's Office, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH A little girl 10 to 12 years old, to do the general housework in a small, private family, residing a few miles from the City. Best of reference will be required. Address C. C. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MANUFACTURERS' warehouse, No. 58 Cedar-st., up stairs; must reside above 34th-st. and west of 6th-av. Salary at present $1 a week and railroad fare. Apply afternoon Monday.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MARBLE CARVER, TO GO TO Ohio; to a steady and industrious man a good situation will be given. Apply at No. 154 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; BEST OF CITY references required; Protestant preferred. Call on Monday, 24th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at 9 East 22d-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO CAPITAL REQUIRED, and liberal inducements offered to smart, active men, who have been canvassers; none others need apply. Address HORACE THOMAS, Jr., Drawer, 261 Buffalo, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES OF ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
Sole Agents for the
CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD butter, 20c.; prime, 22c. to 24c. per pound; Orange County, 26c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 48c. Coffee 12c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 4c. Best Syrup, 48c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 541 2d-av., and No. 536 6th-av.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, Whiskers and Moustache? If so, use ELLEN GRAHAM'S CHEVELINE. To those whose hair is falling off or weak, it is invaluable. Those who want handsome whiskers or moustaches, should try it. Its effect is magical, as numerous testimonials received daily prove. Price, $1; sent post free, with instructions, to any part of the United States and Canadas. Address HENRY HUTCHINSON, Sole Agent, Box No. 270, Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway. Terms reduced to one-half the usual charges, viz: $2 50 for the course. Pupils must register their names this week. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man; one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students at PAINE'S No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive three months' (72 lessons) instruction in penmanship and arithmetic, or an unlimited course in double entry book-keeping, for $10, to qualify young men for business. Ladies' private writing classes $2 for 16 lessons.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C., AT LESS THAN half the usual charge. Mr. COLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, will give a full practical course in Book keeping for only $10 to all gentlemen who secure seats this afternoon or evening. Gentlemen wishing to benefit by this offer should come prepared to secure seats at once. Regular terms, $25.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNSYLVANIA, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June 1858. This is an entirely new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault light sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK,
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20, IN crossing Fulton Ferry and going up Fulton-av. in the cars, a map of property belonging to Lemuel Green, situated in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at JOHN E. HOW'S, No. 90 South-st., New-York.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-st., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book No. 63,767, marked Wm. Buchanan *vs.* Seaman's Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at 31st-st. station, Hudson River Railroad.

REWARD.—TAKEN FROM NO. 79 CEDAR-ST., Room No 8, four pairs of boots and one sack overcoat. $70 reward will be paid for the return of same, and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A WOLF-WHITE DOG, answers by the name of Loulon; the finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at Delmonico's, No. 275 Broadway or at No. 2 South William-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
40 shares Irving Bank	50 each
22 shares Market Bank	100 each
90 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I., (hyp.)	25 each
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	100 each
100 shares North River Bank	50 each
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each
15 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co	100 each
32 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each
19 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	40 each
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each
100 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	17 each
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co	100 each
10 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares United States Express Co	100 each
300 shares American Coal Co	25 each
200 shares Owego Gas Light Co	50 each
150 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co	25 each
15 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co	100 each
967 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	100 each

$4,000 Marietta and 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ Cent. Bonds.
100,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ℔ Cent. Bonds, (hypothecated,)
8,000 Second-av. Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ Cent. Bonds.
4,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ℔ Cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Genuine sale of elegant rosewood, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the contents of the large five-story house 218 14th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.
JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer,
calls the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to the large and extensive assortment of fine furniture and house-furnishing articles contained in the above house, all of which will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
the auctioneer will commence the above sale with all the rich china, cut glassware, solid silverware, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the dining room, with superior oak extension table, solid rosewood suite in silk moquet, mirrors, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c. After which will be sold all the elegant furniture of the

PARLORS,
which consists in part of the most elaborately-carved rosewood piano-forte; full suites in massive frames of solid rosewood, covered in satin and moquet; superb rosewood etageres, music stand and cabinet, elegant centre and side tables, large pier glass, rich lace and satin window-curtains, lined with white silk; also, a large variety of fine oil-paintings by old masters, elegant China vases, French mantel clock, velvet carpets and many other rich articles not enumerated.

BEDROOMS
contain full suites in rosewood and mahogany, together with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. To those who know the difference between good and poor furniture, the above sale offers rare advantages, as the whole was made to order without regard to expense, and cost upwards of $10,000.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince-st., Nos. 230 and 230½ Bowery, and Nos. 4 and 6 Prince-st. The lot is about 28 feet in width and front on the Bowery, 46 feet in the rear, and about 102 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate, it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 89 South-st., N. Y.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 18 East 37th-st., south side, being the first house west of Madison-av. The lot is 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT public auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the residence No. 57 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., as follows: Parlor suites, piano-forte, book-case, etageres, carpets, mirrors, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather-beds, sheets, quilts, pillows, dining-tables, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, cutlery, crockery, knives and forks, &c; also basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, commencing in the kitchen.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 69 Sackett-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn, by order of the Executors of the late James Evans, deceased, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; pier and mantle mirrors, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood piano-forte, Nuns & Fisher, makers; together with a number of very fine oil-paintings, by old masters; the whole to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS, will sell from the shelves, to suit city and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, a complete assortment, of white, granite and all kinds of common ware, glass tumblers, goblets, champagnes, wines, &c. &c. Sale positive and without reserve for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OLD BRANDY AND JAMAICA RUM.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, January 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 106 Wall-st., 175 cases very superior old Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy, and very old and very superior Jamaica Rum, in lots to suit purchasers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD—WITHOUT BED, WANTED WITH A private family having a piano and sitting-room. State terms, particularly, and address Mr. WATERLOW, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN and lady (full board for lady) in a private family. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, &c., General Post Office, Box No. 2,596. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A ROOM WITH PARTIAL board in a private family, between 10th and 23d-sts., and 4th and 6th avs. House furnished with bath, gas, &c. Address NEW ENGLANDER, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, who has had the best teachers in vocal and instrumental music, and experience in teaching, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family in New-York City or vicinity, where her instructions would be received as compensation for the same. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address V. de M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate; location central.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—WHO ARE willing to room together, can be accommodated with a neat and comfortably furnished room, with or without partial board, at No. 103 Amity-st. Fulton Ferry Stages pass the door every three minutes.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week: other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 636 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVIRS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Trinity Building, No 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1858	$97,233 60	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive	629,905 65	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$727,139 25

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above	$581,333 83	
Less Return Premiums	29,500 88	
Net earned Premiums		$551,832 95
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc.	220,436 17	
Reinsurance	22,261 37	
Commissions, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent on Subscription Notes	56,983 97—	299,681 51
Total		$252,151 44
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857		6,112 35
Net Profits		$258,263 79

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858 were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$112,410 61	
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks	250 730 00	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	87,999 38—	$451,139 99
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable		241,331 32
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		150,552 54
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company		36,727 11
Total Assets		$879,750 96

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of Six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,
C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
T. B. MERRICK,
C. HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
A. WESSON,
J. K. MYERS,
WM. KENT,
RICHARD PATRICK,
BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,
W. M. BLISS,
A. S. BARNES,
J. E. HANFORD,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ROBT. SLIMMON,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. LECONEY,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted		$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured		48,791 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,920 11
Real Estate		129,145 54
State Bonds		176,000 00
Suspended Debt		49,709 74
Protest Account		330 43
Due from Banks		2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		216,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,900 11
Total		$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00—	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JOHN Q. JONES,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—In consequence of a Dividend of Two per Cent. having been declared, payable the 15th of February, the Transfer Books in this City will be closed on Monday, the 24th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage—on improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES to meet with a friend that would be willing to advance her $100 for a short period, with good security. Any one willing to befriend her may address Mrs. MUMFORD, Union-square Post-Office.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK of Long Island for sale cheap.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

E. LARALDE,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refers to
Messrs. DROPPET & Co., New-York.
Messrs. MARIE & KANE, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid by the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, through their Treasurer, at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
WM. K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CHARTERED IN 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels; Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on the wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. COBLIES, Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:

Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.

One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.

One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.

And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.

Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.

TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.

Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, } Executors.
JOHN ROSSELL, }

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.

Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th av, 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 9?d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.

Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW—THE owner being about to leave the City.—An elegant three-story brown stone front house, built in the best manner for the occupation of the owner, with all the modern improvements. House 50 feet by 24; lot 100 feet by 24. Title perfect. Situated in one of the most genteel neighborhoods and pleasant streets of South Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of the Ferry. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, or the owner will exchange the above for a neat cottage in a pleasant and healthy location, with from three to ten acres of good land, suitable for a gentleman's residence, within six hours ride of the City of New-York, by railroad. Address Box No. 2,971 Post Office.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCATION the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz.: Five (frame) on Canton st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $3,450; and four (brick) on St. Felix st., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $4,000; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. R. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., or to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, Long Island, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; situated on the corner of the Rockaway Plank Road and Lott's Corners, between 8 or 9 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, and a short distance east of the Eclipse Course; of a good loamy soil; good house and barn; a fine place for a market gardener. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st. C. M. CHURCH.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 640 (six hundred and forty) acres of well-timbered land in Michigan; it is in Tuscola County, within two miles of a river and within six miles of Vassar, the County town; it is being thickly settled all around. It was located three years ago, and is entirely free from swamp land. Price $3 per acre; half cash. Address INVESTMENT, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble halls, black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 25x99; house nearly new, in fine order, and containing all modern improvements; will be sold with carpets and mirrors if desired. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE store and basement on northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st st., with immediate possession, well adapted for the dry-goods, clothing or shoe business. Apply to
WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of
WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. 83 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway; the offices are well adapted for jewelers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply, in the building, to J. E. BURKE, architect, or at the shoe store No. 140½ Nassau-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business.

TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—A NEAT AND commodious cottage house in a desirable location, furnished throughout; the occupants having gone South for the Winter. Apply to A. S. HATCH, at the Bank of Jersey City.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES, AT A low rent; conveniently situated near the ferry in South Brooklyn, and within 20 minutes' from Wall-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, WISHING the services of a FAITHFUL and RELIABLE Agent, would do well to apply to the subscriber, ROBERT E. BARB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th. References: Present Patrons and others.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East-Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Elizabeth, N. J., for sale or to let; only 15 miles by Railroad from New-York. The house is two-story, 30x50, embowered with shade trees, has large garden, plenty of grapes, fruit, &c., and 42 acres in a high state of cultivation. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Attorney-at-Law, and Commissioner for all the States.

ORANGE! ORANGE! SWEET ORANGE!—For sale, at Orange, N. J., a splendid country seat; 4 acres of garden land; buildings new and first-class; one mile from dépôt. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham st.

FARM WANTED ON LEASE.—FROM TEN TO 50 acres of good tillable land, with a medium sized house and the usual out buildings; location in Westchester County, within 20 miles of this City. Address D., Harlem, New-York, giving all the particulars and rent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small or medium-sized house with modern improvements, to be occupied by a small family of grown persons; location between 7th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Give full particulars, and if a low rent, a desirable tenant may be had. Address LEASE, at *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—IN A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, two small unfurnished rooms, for a widow without children, in the vicinity of the Bowery. Address A. R. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, one week. References given.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEN OF WEALTH, OR BANK AND INsurance Officers, or others, who may desire the aid of a faithful person, of accurate abilities, to relieve them from care, or act as agent in the management of their affairs, may have an interview with a person of unexceptionable moral character, proven by best of City references, (or security can be given for a course of strict honesty,) by directing a line to Box No. 2,333 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

The advertiser could also, if desired, loan a few thousand dollars to business men making an arrangement as above named.

FOR SALE—FARMERS' AND DROVERS' INN—One of the best taverns in the State of New-Jersey, on the Six-mile Run road, one mile from the City of New-Brunswick; buildings in good order; two large barns and several outbuildings. Also, 45 acres of highly cultivated land. This hotel has an excellent run of business, and the premises are every way desirable. For price, terms, &c., inquire of. WARREN HARDENBERGH.
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

$500.—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN, WITH $500 in cash, desirous of engaging in a permanent business, can have an opportunity of purchasing the interest of a retiring partner in an old established concern, now paying $4,000 per annum; no further capital required. Apply personally to No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

HOTEL AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE—Location on the North River side near the shipping and one of the principal markets, and the greatest thoroughfare down town. The lodging will more than pay the rent. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.
C. B. HOWE & CO.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A profitable manufacturing business in this City. Refers to Oliver Holden, Notary, etc., No. 3 Nassau-st., who attends to negotiations and the management of estates.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OF ENTERING into a local business. Call at the Coal-yard, No. 322 Cherry-st. Stock of coal and fixtures for sale, and possession given immediately, as the owner is about going West.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, AN Agricultural Implement Manufactory, having a large business—admirably located and having the control of two leading patented articles; paying 100 per cent. Only $10,000 wanted. Address Box No. 688 Philadelphia P. O.

WANTED—A GENERAL PARTNER, WITH FROM eight to ten thousand dollars, in a long-established, elegant furniture manufacturing business on Broadway. Address FURNITURE DEALER, Box 145, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FLOUR BUSINESS, LOCATED ON the west side of the City, doing a good near-by trade. Address J. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,
S. E. HOWARD,
HENRY SANGER,
CYRUS BUTLER,
MICHAEL SNOW,
J. B. BRUSH,
RICHARD BUTLER,
G. S. CARY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX and CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Building
JOHN J. DYMOND, }
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
H. W. GENET, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class cabin passage	$21
Deck passage	6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla	$21
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Piatka, Fla	23
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Columbia, S. C	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
? P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank); 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yield to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1. and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq., Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

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LONG STANDING.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE BY DR. STRATTON, THE SOLE PROPRIETOR.—Certificates are coming in fast stating and proving the wonderful cures effected by the Antidote. All nervous complaints yield to this most potent medicine. For sale by Dr. Guion, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.; James W. Smith, Agent for Brooklyn, Court-st., corner Montague-place; and all other respectable druggists. See that my name is written across and printed on the label; none other is genuine; $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.
JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDEIL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jan10-1aw6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja9-1aw6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

LITERATURE.

A NEW FEATURE IN LITERATURE.

THE LIONS OF THE PRESS.

BENNETT, GREELEY AND RAYMOND, ALL IN THE LEDGER.

"AN ANGEL'S SMILE," AND OTHER POEMS,
BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.,
EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"TO YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY,"
BY THE HON. HORACE GREELEY,
EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

"A VISIT TO THE HOME OF JANE EYRE,"
BY LIEUT.-GOV. RAYMOND,
EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE LEDGER WILL BE OUT
TO-DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

BONNER AND THE LEDGER.—When, a month since, Bonner announced the Everett Papers, he mysteriously asserted that he should presently submit another evidence of journalistic enterprise, which should be more startling than any former *coup d'maitre.* The world of his million and a half readers and the other twenty-three and a half millions who are not his readers (more's the pity) were struck with astonishment at this announcement, and marvelled greatly what he intended to do. Perhaps Louis Napoleon was engaged for a series of articles on Lafayette; perhaps the Shah of Persia was to write an essay on roses and nightingales, or the Sultan of Turkey discuss the Woman's Rights movements. These plans may be maturing. No one can tell what Bonner's possible is, since he has accomplished the great feat of yoking together James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, as harmonious contributors to his paper. Some of these gentlemen, or their journals for them, ventured unpleasant observations when it was announced that "Everett writes for the Ledger." Bonner sprung his trap on them, and the placards now say: "Bennett writes for the Ledger," "Greeley writes for the Ledger," "Raymond writes for the Ledger." These gentlemen have fallen into line with the other captives, and are led behind Bonner's triumphal car. Some say this is a veritable proof of the prophecy that "the lion shall lie down with the lamb," and others, as innocently as the boys at the show, ask the keeper "Which is the lion and which is the lamb?"—To which Bonner can cautiously reply, "Buy the Ledger—you have paid your money and you has your choice." Mr. Bennett contributes four "fugitive" poems, that have lain hidden in his portfolio, unclaimed by any extradition clause, for thirty or forty years, and until the statute has ceased to run. Mr. Greeley writes a sensible article to young men, who might wish to seek fortune in the City; and Mr. Raymond furnishes a personal reminiscence of a visit to Jane Eyre. But the Ledger will be out on Monday; and when the cry grows "nearer, clearer than before," rush out, buy a copy, and peruse it at your leisure.

From the Evening Post.

BONNER'S NEXT CARD—A UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—Bonner is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has barely played out one trump before another is produced equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. Everett into the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his seductive art, with the same success, on subjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, Bennett, of the Herald; Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond, of the Times, who have been induced for at least one week, to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and write for the New-York Ledger. Bennett furnishes four poems—one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris, of the Home Journal, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal—throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.

GOING TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.—The New-York journals announce that Messrs. James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, three prominent editors, as all the world knows, of three leading daily newspapers of New-York City, are to contribute to the New-York Ledger, which will appear next Monday. Mr. Bennett will invite criticism upon four poems, Mr. Greeley will be as practical and wise as usual in giving advice to young men in the country who wish to seek fortunes in the City, and Mr. Raymond will describe a visit to the home of Jane Eyre. This announcement has created as much excitement as did that of Mr. Everett's contract to furnish the Mount Vernon Papers, and we suppose that on Monday everybody will be looking out for the promised contributions.

We cannot avoid recurring to the past history of the three authors and editors whom we have named, when we think of their position to-day and what it was when we were more familiar with each and all of them than we can ever expect to be again. The world obtains such singular views of public men that we must say something more on the subject.

[Here follows a long historical sketch of each of the "three lions," which is unavoidably crowded out.]

We are happy to notice these gentlemen contributors to the New-York Ledger thus fully; for, as editors are ever and ever calling attention to every aspirant in literature and art, it is but fair that when they themselves enter the field of literary competition "a first rate notice" should welcome them into the arena.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Ledger. * * * * * *

Before Bonner's last great card, Everett, was played out, he has announced more distinguished cards—a whole pack, indeed—who will spread themselves in the next issue. Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, have joined the ranks with Cobb, Fern, Southworth, Sigourney, Cary, Prentice, Saxe and Everett, "to write for the Ledger." It fairly takes the breath away to think of it; we have scarcely time to ask what next. And then Bonner will astonish us with another batch of celebrities. We shall not be surprised to hear, after he has secured the services of all the remarkable, distinguished and talented people on this side of the water—including ourselves—he has sent an agent to Europe, and engaged Dickens, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, the Emperor Napoleon, Omer Pasha and King Bomba to forward weekly contributions to the Ledger. But if Bonner is thus allowed to absorb all the talent in creation, what is to become of the balance of the newspaper Press? Literature becomes a vast monopoly, all the light of the age being concentrated in the columns of the Ledger, and all for four cents.

From the Daily News.

BONNER FOREVER!—Pro-digi-ous!—Bonner, the publisher; Bonner, the proprietor; Bonner, the editor; Bonner! Bonner!! Bonner!!! of the New-York Ledger, has now made an arrangement which knocks the Everett business sky-high, Sir, sky-high. He has bargained with James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond to write for the Ledger!

The vexed question as to when that particular "three" should "meet again" will be definitely settled next Monday, when Bennett will "do" some poetry, Greeley give vent to some philosophy, and Raymond will write an account of a visit to the home of Jane Eyre, the trio uniting on the neutral ground of the Ledger columns. If anything was before wanting to prove Bonner's tact, it is now supplied. We predict for next week's Ledger a circulation of at least three-quarters of a million!

From the New-York Express.

BONNER'S LAST CARD.—The Ledger, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent journalists of the New-York Press, namely, Bennett, of the Herald, Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond, of the Times. Bennett furnishes four poems, one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris, of the Home Journal, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal—throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Day Book.

IS THE MILLENIUM COMING?—Bonner has, for next week, succeeded in inducing Bennett, Raymond and Greeley to write for the Ledger. Bennett indulges in poetical strains, and gives a sonnet to "Mary Ann;" doubtless it is as soft and as sweet as anything that Shelley every imagined, or Keats, with dreamy eyes, shed tears over. "To Mary Ann!" What sweetness in the sound, and how delightfully it breaks upon the ear? So euphonious and so musical! Greeley contributes an article upon young men, and Raymond one descriptive of the home of the author of "Jane Eyre." These lions are to lie down together this week. Bonner, a second Van Amburgh, has tamed them, and in company with them "the song writer of America"—General Morris—is to lie, as well as Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. What is this world coming to? Is the millenium at hand?

From the Trenton True American.

BONNER AND THE EDITORS.—The enterprising publisher of the New-York Ledger, not content with enlisting Mr. Everett among his contributors, now numbers also among his writers the great rivals of the New-York Press. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from Bennett of the Herald, Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times, who have been induced—for one week—to lay aside their long standing hostilities, and write for the New-York Ledger. Bennett furnishes four poems: one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre." Mr. Bonner is determined to give variety and ability to his columns, at any price.

From the Williamsburg Daily Times.

BONNER AND HIS LEDGER.—There's no use talking, the coming man who was so long in showing himself has at last come, and his name is Bonner. Bonner is the man of the age, the Napoleon of advertisers, and the monopoliser of talent. It will be seen by his advertisement in to-day's paper that, not content with securing Everett, he has obtained contributions for his next issue from Bennett of the Herald, (fancy Bennett writing poetry,) Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. The force of enterprise can no further go, unless, indeed, Bonner should contract to get a love tale from James Buchanan.

From the New-York Dispatch.

"There is nothing new under the sun," is an old saying which has been received by men without a murmur or thought of dispute for ages: but if the presence of these gentlemen in the columns of the Ledger as contributors, isn't something new for even old Sol to look on, then he must, in the course of his journeyings through space, have seen most wonderful combinations of men and things—combinations which the earth until now has never afforded.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Daily Guardian.

ALL THE TALENTS.—It is said that the next number of the New-York Ledger will contain contributions from Bennett of the Herald, Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. We would suggest that Mr. Bonner change the title of his paper to that of the Happy Family. Which of the prophets foretold the day when the lion and the lamb should lie down together?

From the Poughkeepsie Daily Press.

THE LEDGER.—The number of this celebrated and excellent Journal—the New-York Ledger—for the 5th of February will possess unusual attractions. In addition to its previous contributors, the number for that date will contain choice articles from the pens of the three great journalists of New-York—Messrs. Greeley, Bennett and Raymond.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

BONNER'S NEXT CARD.—Next week's Ledger is to contain articles from Greeley, Bennett and Raymond. Bennett furnishes four poems—one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the city and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating to incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre."

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Argus.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We do not envy the publisher of the New-York Ledger his remarkable success, for he richly deserves it all, unprecedented as it is in the history of journalism. His energy and tact, his great business qualifications, his astonishing enterprise, all go to make him a wonder in the publishing line. Neither pains nor expense are spared to make his paper deserving of the great circulation it has secured.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

BONNER STILL LIVES.—Mr. Bonner has a very singular and attractive new feature in the New-York Ledger. Articles contributed by James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Henry J. Raymond, of the Times, are in one paper. This is laying the press under contribution in a novel way, and we doubt not the Ledger will be more valuable for it.

From the Providence Journal.

WHAT WILL BONNER DO NEXT?—This is the question from week to week. Before one novelty is exhausted another is started. The forthcoming number of the Ledger is to contain articles from James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Henry J. Raymond, of the Times. What is coming next?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A NEW FEATURE.—The leading editors of the New-York Tribune, Times and Herald have contributions in the number of the New-York Ledger which will come to hand next week. Mr. Bennett furnishes four pieces of poetry, one of which is called "The Angel's Smile." There will be several other attractive features in the next number.

From the Boston Post.

James Gordon Bennett as a poet, Horace Greeley as a farmer, and Raymond as a traveler, will appear in the next Ledger, says the New-York Post. * * One of Mr. Bennett's poems will be entitled "An Angel's Smile," in hexameters.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Bonner has a new novelty—the quaintest of all—namely, contributions from Greeley of the Tribune, Bennett of the Herald, and Raymond of the Times. Think of James Gordon Bennett writing poetry for a literary paper!

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

BONNER'S LAST AND GREATEST.—The public have hardly recovered from their astonishment at the enlistment by Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, of Edward Everett in the ranks of journalists, when the Napoleon of advertisers furnishes them with new matter for wonder. Look at his announcement in another column of three new contributors, these being no less distinguished personages than James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. What Bonner will accomplish next it is impossible to guess within any reasonable compass, but if anything more wonderful than bringing these three rival journalists together in the Ledger can be accomplished, Bonner is the man to do it. What comes next?

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Bonner, the indefatigable publisher of the Ledger, is about to bring out a new combination of stars. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and H. J. Raymond, of the Times, are each to furnish articles for the Ledger of Feb. 5. Bennett contributes poems, Greeley advice, and Raymond a sketch.

From the Sun.

Seeing is believing. We have seen the Ledger, and the fact is confirmed. The lions and lambs are to lie down together next week. The Ledger is to be their pasturing ground, and Bonner the child that leads them.

From the Brooklyn Star.

It will be seen by our paper to-day, that the editors of the Tribune, Times and Herald are to appear in the New-York Ledger next week. The great fun of the thing is not in the value of the matter thus produced, but in the combination and the wonder what Bonner will do next.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press.

Bonner has secured for his next number of the New York Ledger original articles from the chief editors of the Herald, Times and Tribune. Bennett gives some original poems.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that the indefatigable Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is increasing the attractiveness of his paper by securing more talent.

From the New-York Constellation.

"BEWILDERING."—We have really a liking and admiration for Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger. We consider him a man of decided genius. His executive faculty is splendid. It is truly astonishing that a man, commencing as he did, without means, with no help or assistance from any quarter, sustained only by his own confidence, indomitable will, energy and perseverance, should have achieved so immense, so brilliant a success. There is but one adjective which expresses our idea of him—bewildering. How he has advertised! Whole broadsides—nay, whole sheets of the most expensive newspapers. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been expended by him with a most lavish indifference and superb generosity, as if he possessed the veritable lamp of Aladdin! And how he still continues to advertise? What notices! What puffs—not only puffs, indeed, but real tempests of praise. Truly they take the winds out of everybody else's sails. Not content with gaining a very large fortune, he desires to enhance, to increase it, to make it perfectly Astorian: he must become the Baron Rothschild of the Press. He has been as victorious as Cæsar; and, not content with overcoming all creation by his last *coup d'etat,* he is already sighing for new worlds to conquer.

That idea of giving ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, and at the same time acquiring Edward Everett, was worthy of Napoleon. It was a movement of astonishing magnificence. It was sublime. None but a first-rate manager could ever have conceived or executed it.

It surprised the public; it took the community by storm. It authorized the issuing of half a million copies of the Ledger, and, what is more, it sold them. People in the streets, people in houses, people in places of public resort, people in cars—all the world and his wife and children, bought the paper with intense curiosity, and read it with insane delight. We were astonished. In fact, the force of astonishment can no further go, We do not think that whatever Mr. Bonner may do—and we are in momentary expectation of his doing something stunning—we cannot be more utterly amazed than we have been. Henceforth—though the ghost of Shakespeare were to be engaged at a thousand dollars a line to write new tragedies for the Ledger, as much better than Hamlet and Othelo, as they are than the libretti of Italian operas—we can be roused to no more vivid an emotion than a languid surprise.

It is well for the dunces to cry humbug! But what humbug is there in making three thousand dollars a week? What humbug in having gained a circulation for a single paper larger than that of all the other weeklies of New-York put together—half a dozen dozen dailies included? What humbug in engaging the very first minds of the country, as regular contributors; inclusive of the most accomplished orator, the most beautiful writer, and the most devoted patriot of his day? What humbug in gaining the good will of any number of fellow-citizens and the laudations of all the journals, inclusive of the Constellation? Is it not very "bewildering?"

Verily, to use a phrase of the vulgar, it is "nothing else." And are we disturbed by any emotions of envy at such unparalleled triumph? Not a bit of it. We are, on the contrary, rejoiced. We should be truly glad to learn that the name of Mr. Bonner's subscribers was Legion—

Such as the North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to cross
Rhene and the Danan,

and that in 1860, when the census-takers of the United States shall go about to number the tribes, they shall find every man, woman, and child, of every creed and color, each holding in his or her hand the last number of the New-York Ledger. Glory, then, to the bewildering Bonner! We bestow upon him the Persian's benediction: "May he live a thousand years; may his shadow never be less!"

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

LETTERS BY THE BUSHEL.—A New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: Happening into the Ledger office yesterday—the Ledger office is now the hub of the literary world, as Boston State-house (according to the creed of the Bostonians) is the hub of the universe—I was surprised to see piled up on a desk, before an industrious-looking clerk, some six or seven hundred letters, which he was opening and taking money from for the Ledger. On Monday last over nine hundred letters were received, containing upwards of three thousand seven hundred dollars. These were from mail subscribers—not from agents who buy by the hundred; the latter are supplied exclusively through Ross & Tousey. Mr. Bonner's letters from the Post-office far exceed those received by any one man or firm in America, and probably exceed those received by any one establishment in Europe.

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE TWO COBBS.—The proposition that the distinguished Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Sylvanus Cobb, Romancer of the New-York Ledger, should exchange places, has been so extensively circulated by the newspaper Press, that an approximation to the sentiment of the country in regard to it may now be reached; and, after a careful survey of the premises, we are satisfied that, so far as regards the idea of putting Howell out of the Treasury Department and Sylvanus in it, is concerned, it would command the enthusiastic approval of the country, for it is generally conceded that any change would be for the better. But, unfortunately, on the other hand, it seems that Mr. Bonner and the million readers of the Ledger are decidedly hostile to the proposition, because they distrust Howell's capacity to entertain them as agreeably as their present favorite, and on this account it is to be feared that the arrangement will not be effected.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for January 1, 1859, which, whether in regard to the literary matter it contains, or to the style in which it is typographically presented, is certainly creditable to the American Press. The number of the Ledger before us is, in all respects, superior to any previous number of the paper which has fallen under our notice, and cannot fail to be received with pleasure by its three hundred thousand readers.

From the Winchester (Va.,) Republican.

MOUNT VERNON.—The "Mount Vernon Papers," which the Hon. Edward Everett is now contributing to the columns of the New-York Ledger, are assuming a highly interesting character—the third article relating to the house in Boston where Franklin was born—and is characterized by a dry humor which the distinguished writer knows how to apply so well when occasion serves. It is proposed that the readers of the Ledger, estimated at one million, should subscribe half a dollar toward the purchase of Mount Vernon, and for convenience, Mr. Everett suggests that two persons thus inclined should remit one dollar, with stamp inclosed, to his address at Boston, in acknowledgment of which a handsomely engraved receipt will be returned to each. There is certainly no more patriotic way to devote so small a sum.

From the New-York United States Journal.

Few successes in literature can compare with that of the New-York Ledger. Against competition which would have crushed any less sagaciously engineered journal, in the face of almost every phase of invidious stricture, it has gone on, leaping by tens of thousands into a circulation which is now truly gigantic—said to be nearly 500,000 copies weekly! Such success could not have been won had the Ledger possessed no other excellencies than attach to other "popular weeklies;" it came legitimately as the fruits of honest, intelligent and deserving enterprise. While such pens cater to its columns as now constitute its literary reserve, it is useless for any paper to hope to cope with it in popularity. While managed by its present proprietor, it is useless for invidious publishers to prognosticate any falling away of its influence or success. It promises to become a feature of American literature. Vive la Bonner!

From the Columbus, (Ga.) Times.

NEW-YORK LEDGER—MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The Hon. Edward Everett, the great orator and scholar, has commenced his series of "Mount Vernon Papers" in the New-York Ledger. He will write weekly, and will not confine himself exclusively to the discussion of the purchase of Mount Vernon. So great a renown has the Hon. Edward Everett, and so eager are the intelligent readers all over the country to peruse his writings, that nearly a half million copies of the first number of the Ledger has been published, and "ten steam presses have been at work day and night for the past two weeks" to supply the demand. It is an era in journalism when statesmen like Lord Palmerston and Disraeli and the Hon. Edward Everett take up the pen. It is no letting down for them—they know well the power of the Press—they respect its high calling—they have seen that the "pen is mightier than the sword." It is a matter of congratulation with the friends of Robert Bonner, Esq., the proprietor of the Ledger, that he is reaping a fortune from this enterprise. He well deserves it for his energy and perseverance.

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This week's number of the Ledger is out, containing the third number of the Mount Vernon papers. In this article Mr. Everett makes some remarks on the crooked and narrow streets of Boston, as a preface to some highly interesting observations on the house in which Benjamin Franklin spent his boyhood, and the cause and necessity of its demolition. He informs us, however, that everything connected with it that was worth preserving has been saved, for Boston fully appreciates the memory of her "most illustrious native son," "the philosopher, statesman and patriot, who shone among the brightest lights of the eighteenth century." The Ledger is printed in an unexceptionable style, and contains, besides the Mount Vernon papers, a large variety of interesting matter. Its proprietor, Mr. Bonner, has evinced an almost unparalleled enterprise in its management, the reward of which he is now reaping, having secured for it the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly paper in the United States.

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The fourth of the Mount Vernon series, by Edward Everett, makes its appearance in the columns of the New-York Ledger for the 22d inst., of which we have received an early copy. It is a Quaker story—all about one Rueben Mitchell, of New Bedford. The reader will, of course, want to know all about it, besides finding out how gracefully Mr. Everett can tell a newspaper story. The "True History of the Colony of New Plymouth" is continued, and is of increasing interest as it progresses. It is denied, we observe, that witty Dr. Holmes is the author of this history. It is good enough to be his, at any rate. The editorials in the New-York Ledger are spirited and timely, and well worth reading. The illustrated poems likewise constitute a great feature. Bonner keeps the Ledger fully up to the New-Year's mark, if he doesn't even improve upon it. The half million copies a week of this paper are something unprecedented in the popular literature of this country.

From the Madison (Wis.) Daily Patriot.

THE NUMBER OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1859—A CHOICELY-FILLED AND WELL-CONDUCTED WEEKLY LITERARY NEWSPAPER.—The New-York Ledger for Jan. 8 has been received. Its four large sheets, clearly printed and beautifully illustrated on both sides, are filled by well-written and highly interesting stories by popular and talented authors and authoresses; and there are also short essays embodying beautiful and moral ideas; some gems of poetry, and last, though not least, the Mount Vernon Papers. Edward Everett in the present number has taken Christmas for his subject, and, although it is one that thousands of pens have been employed in commenting upon annually for at least the last thousand years, the writer has composed and compiled a pleasant and characteristic account of it. Certainly, this number of the Ledger presents a choice variety of literary matter, suitable to be received and perused in the most fastidious family circles in the land. The character of the Ledger has been again and again assailed by the jealous and envious, but this treatment has only served to stimulate its energetic proprietor and publisher, R. Bonner, to greater efforts and expense in the endeavor to publish the best and cheapest literary newspaper in the world. We think that the present number gives ample evidence that he has succeeded in doing this, and we know of those who acknowledge the necessity of it to their enjoyment, by frequently expressing wishes for the arrival of the Ledger, so that they might know how the heroine and hero of a favorite narrative are progressing in their thrillingly interrupted love. We regard Bonner as a liberal advertiser and caterer of rational amusement and instruction for the public of the world, and think that $2 sent to R. Bonner, No. 44 Ann-street, as a yearly subscription to the Ledger, would be wisely expended, and repay the sender with many a profitable hour of enlivening reading.

From the Chicopee (Mass.) Journal.

BONNER AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Our thanks to the proprietor of Blasdale's News-room for copies of the New-York Ledger containing the articles by Mr. Everett, on the Mount Vernon property and Christmas.

The Press through the country has been loud in praise of the enterprising publisher, Mr. Bonner, for the munificence by which he secured Mr. Everett as a contributor to the Ledger for one year—but in our opinion, if the articles already contributed to the Ledger by Mr. Everett are an index of what are to follow, the praise which Mr. Bonner will receive at the end of the year will not be for his liberality to Mr. Everett, but for the fact that he induced Mr. Everett to consent to write at any price. The world will be indebted to the publisher of the Ledger for fifty-two essays from the classic pen of Mr. Everett, which but for Mr. Bonner would never have been written. Such a pen as Mr. Everett holds should never be idle, and we hope, as doubtless thousands of others hope, that when he has written fifty-two articles for the Ledger, he will not suffer his pen to rest, but continue to write if not for $10,000 a year, applied to the Mount Vernon fund, then that he may leave a rich legacy of intellectual wealth to our country and generation, and his name as a household word in every family in the land. Mr. Bonner, then, is deserving of praise, not so much for the lavish expenditure of his money, as for the influence he exerts in inducing such minds as that of Edward Everett to take up their pens for the purpose of instructing and enlightening the masses of Society. Success to such enterprise.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BONNER'S LEDGER.—The fourth number of Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" has just reached us. The eager expectation of the public, when it was announced that Mr. Everett had consented to write for the Ledger, has been more than fulfilled—every one takes the Ledger—every one reads the "Mount Vernon Papers,"—every one is delighted with them. Since the fortunate acquisition of Mr. Everett as a contributor, the Ledger seems to furnish one of the standing topics of conversation. "Do you take the Ledger?" "Have you read the 'Mount Vernon Papers' this week?" are stereotyped questions in society, and lead to many pleasant discussions of the subjects upon which Mr. Everett touches. In his last Mount Vernon paper, which gives us a spirited sketch of Reuben Mitchell, one of the "Friends," whose affairs excited the curiosity of the self-constituted judges, his associates, and whom Reuben dealt with in a manner equally satisfactory to himself and the reader of his history, there is a sparkle of quiet humor all the more mirth-provoking from its apparent gravity. Mr. Everett not unfrequently evinces the same perception of, and love for, the humorous on the rostrum, and never fails to elicit the hearty laughter of his audience. Among a circle of informal friends a genial mirthfulness, a power of exciting gayety in his listeners, is one of his most remarkable characteristics—remarkable because it is hardly anticipated from the learned and thoughtful student.

In reading the narrative of Reuben Mitchell, to which we have just alluded, we could not but wish that some of our dear, inquisitive friends might profit by Reuben's rebuke to Benaiah Busibody, and that a large class of upright persons, who betray weakness only in their dread of the *qu'en dirat'on,* would meet Mrs. Grundy's investigations as coolly as Reuben Mitchell.

We were struck by Fanny Fern's exquisitely touching article, in the same number of the Ledger, called "A Night watch with a Young Wife." Her eloquent pleading strikes a blow at one of the many links of custom's iron chain; and to make men conscious of its profitless weight and its harsh clank, is the first step towards breaking the rivets.

Mary Forest gives us the second "Portrait from her Gallery"—a painting full of grace and mystical beauty, yet standing out with the distinctness of a figure on the canvas of one of the old masters.

The Ledger contains other articles worthy of a careful perusal. Those who are weekly becoming more familiar with its columns cannot but remark the elevated tone by which they are pervaded, and the conscientious regard to the reader's advantage, as well as entertainment, which the editor evinces in the selection of contributions.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Farmer.

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—A great deal of censure has been bestowed upon Mr. Everett because he consented to write for the New-York Ledger, upon any terms. Many editors say that such an arrangement is degrading to Mr. Everett—that a man of such eminence, learning and popularity is but lowering himself in becoming a writer for the Ledger.

Now, all this kind of talk is most palpable nonsense. Mr. Everett has a special, good and noble mission to accomplish, to which he has devoted much time, physical and mental labor—*i. e.* the purchase of Mount Vernon. To this end, he has traveled the country over, delivering his great lecture on Washington; and that the object may be attained, it is necessary that he should reach, in some way, the masses of the people.

No other medium of communication can give him access to the people equal to the New-York Ledger, as this paper has a circulation now of over four hundred thousand copies weekly, and its readers may be safely estimated at one million.

We say that here lies the grand reason why Mr. Everett should accept the liberal proposition made him by Mr. Bonner, whereby he not only gained at once ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, but had the opportunity opened to him of speaking to one million of Americans, weekly, for a whole year. We contend that he has acted wisely in this matter, and by this one act has secured the speedier accomplishment of his noble purpose.

Aside from this view of the subject—the furtherance of the Mount Vernon purchase that will inevitably be the direct result of this arrangement—we think that Mr. Everett is doing a very righteous thing in consenting to write for a journal that is now a weekly visitor to three hundred thousand families. What a field of labor for doing good is here opened to the true man! Think of it for one moment; Edward Everett, the statesman, the scholar, the refined gentleman, can enter three hundred thousand homes each week, and talk to the people, at their own firesides, upon such subjects as shall have an elevating, purifying influence upon their hearts and lives! And what man of sense can deny him the privilege?

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If Mr. Bonner can improve his paper, and is able to engage such men as Mr. Everett as writers, should it not be a cause of rejoicing, rather than censure, to all right minded persons? For one, we are glad that it is so, and look upon this arrangement as a great step forward in journalism—as an evidence that the newspaper is to be the grand teacher and elevator of the masses of men. If Mr. Everett has any great thoughts that shall do good to humanity, he can speak them now, as with the power of a million of tongues. No preacher on earth can command such a multitude of hearers and of such diverse characters. We begin to feel that the power of the Press is no vain boast, when we know that half a million of sheets are sent out weekly from one office, laden with the great thoughts of the greatest minds of the age.

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The number of Bonner's Ledger for this week has been received. * * * * No. 5 of the Everett papers is an intensely interesting article on Donati's comet, which alone is worth a year's subscription to the Ledger; but Mr. Everett's learned yet popular articles by no means comprise the entire literary talent which shines through this paper. There are articles from the gifted and pure-minded Mrs. Sigourney, the peerless American wit, Saxe, the brilliant Prentice, to say nothing of the fine poems from the highest acknowledged American sources. It is too late in the day, we believe, to talk of Edward Everett, or any other American scholar, as degrading his position by becoming a contributor to the popular Press. The example of Addison, the father of English classic literature, and his witty compeers, in making a newspaper the medium of communication with the public, has been followed by the leading minds of all European countries since that day; and we may say, without hardly a probability of being contradicted, that nearly all of the distinguished men of our country, in every sphere of distinction have, at some period of their lives, been contributors to the popular Press. Indeed, very few men of sense or intelligence are apt to underrate the importance of this mode of communication with the public; and to specify familiar instances of the fact would only occupy our space to prove what is well known and obvious. We have not been able to view Mr. Everett's course as a writer for the Ledger with any of those feelings of distrust and regret which are expressed by a few of our respected cotemporaries. Our first impulse on reading the announcement of the engagement between Messrs. Everett and Bonner, was that of surprise; but it was only transient and momentary, and this feeling soon gave way to one of admiration at the shrewdness exhibited by the proprietor of the Ledger, and the frank patriotism of Mr. Everett, who, in the spirit of true American republicanism, probably deems nothing human beneath him which takes hold of the popular heart of humanity and reaches the ear of the people. The Ledger, by its immense circulation among all classes and in all sections of the country, answered this requisition, and Mr. Everett, in his pursuit of the noble object to which he has devoted whole years of his valuable life, accepted the liberal terms offered him; and in a few words the result of his decision may be stated: The sum of $10,000 is secured to the purchase of Mount Vernon; the Ledger is improved by Mr. Everett's fine essays, and the taste and knowledge of the million readers of that paper correspondingly improved. These papers will not decrease the popularity of their author with the people; neither will he be led to regard the people with less favor from his weekly communication with them. All parties concerned are benefited; nobody is injured. Bonner makes money and reputation; the Mount Vernon Association put a handsome sum in their purse; the people are profited, and everybody reads the Ledger. This is a great country, and a Republican country, too.

From the Washington Globe.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The commencement of the publication of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers in the New-York Ledger has deservedly inaugurated a new era of prosperity for the already prosperous Bonner. Regarded either as a master stroke of business enterprise, or as the effect of patriotic feeling, his contributions to the Mount Vernon Fund, in consideration of the literary contributions of Mr. Everett to his paper, is worthy of all praise, and of the substantial reward which he will certainly receive from the people of the Union.

Personally, our day of light reading is long since past; and we have, therefore, never made ourselves acquainted with the merits or defects—either or both, as it may be—of the Ledger. We are, however, of opinion that Mr. Bonner is too honest and good a man to harm his readers knowingly for any consideration of profit.

But however all this may be, we are henceforth numbered among the regular readers of the Ledger, or at least of that part of it contributed by Edward Everett; for we admire his beautiful thoughts and equally beautiful periods too much ever to let them pass by without enjoying them. His easy learning, his entire command of the best expression of which language is capable; his excellent taste in the selection, arrangement and treatment of his subjects, and the wondrous skill with which he gives to his most elaborate works all the smooth charm of spontaneity, all unite to make up a combination of graces yet unattained by any other living man. No man who has read can forget the sweet light shed by his learning, taste and fancy on the vast variety of usually dry subjects treated by him in his address at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. How vivid and instructive was his narrative of the early expedition of Henry Hudson and the settlement of Albany; and how glorious his description of the heavens in the early morning! We remember having seen not long ago a report of a short and seemingly off-hand speech made by him when unexpectedly called on at an agricultural show. Remarking that he was unprepared for a speech, having been pressed, as it were, into the service, he entered easily and naturally into a beautifully-clear history of our disputes and late war with Great Britain, in consequence of the forcible impressment of our seamen by British armed vessels. Foreign as the subject was from the matters immediately under the eyes and in the minds of his hearers, they must surely for the time have forgotten all else in proud contemplation of the picture of national glory vividly painted in burning words by him who had himself been part of the great battle for national rights which he thus rehearsed.

Such is a slight instance of the intellectual and moral influence which the tongue and pen of Everett exert in their unceasing labor of patriotism. That influence is always used for justice and right, for religion and charity; and we can lose nothing, but profit much, by placing ourselves within its beneficent circle. Apart, then, from all thought of aiding the enterprising Bonner, who deserves all he has made and is going to make from his publication, all should purchase the Ledger, who, by the reading of the Mount Vernon Papers, would place themselves in mental association with the most accomplished of Americans.

From the Mount Vernon Record.

The annals of literature, affluent as they are in striking illustrations of unwearied labor and high-minded devotion to lofty purposes, do not supply any parallel to that remarkable instance of patriotic and generous self-dedication recently afforded by Mr. Everett, in favor of nationalizing, in perpetuity, the home and grave of Washington—of him, the Father of his Country, who was

"Good without effort, great without a fee."

After having successfully filled the highest offices in the Union and his native State—having represented his country with eminent distinction in a foreign land—having achieved an illustrious reputation in every branch of literature which he touched—having won the merited eulogy of being the first of living orators—having retired from the toils of public life, in the fond expectation of closing his brilliant career among the life-long friends whom he had made, the relations who love as much as they honor him, and the books whose accumulated wisdom have passed into and become a part of his inquiring and capacious mind, he suddenly emerged from his retirement, just when its sweets had become familar to him, and devoted himself, with all the sagacity of matured years, and all the energy of opening manhood, to one great concluding purpose. What drew such a man from the lettered ease which he had won by years of active labor? What placed him once more before the eyes of the millions who inhabit this mighty country? It was neither the love of gain nor the lust of power—neither the allurements of vanity nor the temptations of ambition—it was simply a high and ennobling desire to aid in that patriotic purpose, to accomplish which the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association" was happily organized, to obtain for his countrymen of the present day, and for all succeeding time, perpetual property in and possession of the hallowed spot which holds all that was mortal of George Washington.

With this view Mr. Everett freely gave the sanction of his name and the fruition of his mind to one great purpose. He has traversed the South, as well as the North, reminding immense congregations of attentive and delighted auditors how greatly Washington merited all the honors which a grateful country could invest him with, and devoting the pecuniary results of this far-extended travel and teaching to the fund from which the purchase of Washington's home and tomb is to be made. In this labor he has, indeed, been as unwearied as successful. He has addressed public assemblies in various parts of the Union more than one hundred times, and has traveled thousands of miles. The object for which he did all this has not only been greatly benefited in a pecuniary sense, but his example has effected much; for when such a man as Edward Everett—scholar, statesman, orator and patriot—devotes himself to such a purpose, other men must feel self-convicted of inaction and coldness in this common cause of nationality if they do not make some effort in the same direction.

Scarcely any person anticipated that, having done so much, Mr. Everett could do more. A few weeks ago, however, the public were astounded with the intelligence that he had accepted a proposal to write for the New-York Ledger, a weekly journal of immense circulation, which numbers among its regular contributors such distinguished writers as Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Carey, John G. Saxe, and others of high literary reputation and acknowledged personal standing. The proposal made by Mr. Bonner, proprietor of the Ledger, was, that in consideration of one article per week, for a year, upon any subject which Mr. Everett might select, he would pay the sum of $10,000, to be contributed to the "Mount Vernon Fund." It need scarcely be said that to obtain this sum for his own use, Mr. Everett could not be tempted to undertake the exhausting labor of regularly contributing to any weekly journal. As a practical man of letters, Mr. Everett knew very well that the drain upon the mind, for a weekly article, equal to what the public expect from his high reputation, must be as perpetual as exhaustive, and that he would have many disagreeable contingencies to contend with. As a popular and widely-circulated journal, the Ledger must have not a few ill-wishers, not a few rivals who would rejoice over the failure of any one of its distinguishing features. He might expect, even among his own friends, to be met with doubts upon the prudence—nay, even the propriety of becoming a newspaper contributor, on the evening of his day of life. He might—for pure merit is always modest—have had some little distrust of himself, however needlessly. He doubtless meditated seriously upon these and other contingencies, ere he decided to accept Mr. Bonner's liberal offer—an offer, we frankly say, which, although made with the undoubted intention of enhancing the reputation of his journal, seems to have been also prompted, under God, by a desire to aid the noble and national purpose which is the basis of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

After some months' advisement with his own heart, and with the judgment of his friends, Mr. Everett strongly felt it his duty to accept the offer, and on intimating his acquiescence to Mr. Bonner, that gentleman forwarded the full amount of ten thousand dollars, which Mr. Everett immediately paid over to the Mount Vernon Association.

The contributions, under the title of "Mount Vernon Papers," will be commenced in the first number of the New-York Ledger for the new year.

Anything more patriotic and disinterested than Mr. Everett's conduct in this matter cannot be imagined. Few can fully estimate the labor which must be bestowed on the "Mount Vernon Papers;" few still, we presume, have contemplated the whole extent of the probable results from Mr. Everett thus enrolling himself among the weekly journalists. The moral character of the Ledger is good, and therefore it cannot be any derogation for such a scholar as Mr. Everett to write for it. We have heard it said, thoughtlessly, that Mr. Everett would find it difficult to write down to the readers of the Ledger. This is an unfair suggestion. Take the average readers of each single copy at six, and we find an aggregate of two million readers every week. Will any one contend that such a mighty mass of the intelligence of this nation require to be written down to?—that Mrs. Sigourney, or George D. Prentice, or Alice Carey, or John G. Saxe, when contributing to the Ledger, will have to curb their imagination and clip the wings of their soaring fancy, and vulgarize their pathos and lower their sentiment, and blunt the shafts of their wit in order to write down to two millions sentient fellow beings who are able to read and comprehend them? Assuredly not. On the contrary, the natural and legitimate tendency of such writing as Mr. Everett's must produce, will be to elevate the readers, to raise them into a loftier atmosphere of thought, to imbue them with a deeper element of wisdom, to adapt them for the habitual contemplation of a purer degree of patriotism than they have yet been able to enter into. And it may be added, without the shadow of reflection upon the present corps of contributors to the Ledger, that the association which they will have with the writings of Mr. Everett must insensibly elevate their own tone. Henceforth, too, in consequence of the extended circulation which the Ledger is certain to obtain from the "Mount Vernon Papers," they will address a greatly increased number and higher class of readers.

Independent of the actual immediate accession of such a large sum as $10,000 to the "Mount Vernon Fund," it can readily be imagined that Mr. Everett, in complying with Mr. Bonner's request, had in his mind the vast collateral advantages which will probably be derived from the increased publicity to be given to the noble views and objects of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association." It will make those views and objects familiar to all the Ledger readers all over the country, and carry this knowledge into places where it may prove the germ of much patriotic liberality. Here, then, is a large sum added to the "Fund" at the outset, and the prospect of far extended interest arising from the tangible evidence supplied by Mr. Everett's weekly contributions.

It is ennobling to feel that the cause which we advocate receives the warmest support and coöperation of such a man as Edward Everett. We anxiously hope that such an example may not be lost upon other eminent citizens all through the land. They have it in their power to greatly aid the cause—not so largely as Providence permits Mr. Everett to do, but yet in various practicable ways, which their own good sense and warm hearts will point out. That a "Ladies' Association" has initiated, organized and worked the present movement, is precisely the reason why the other sex should earnestly assist it.

What this Association has done already, stands forth as strengthening the promise of their future efforts. In another column will be found an official statement, that, anticipating the payment due in February next, the "Association" has just paid $57,000, with interest, towards the purchase of the "Mount Vernon Home and Tomb." This is in addition to the sum of $18,000 paid down when the agreement of purchase was executed. Who will say, after this, that woman cannot act as well as influence? that, when she applies herself, she cannot accomplish the greatest possible good to a nation or to the world?

From the Greenport (N. Y.) Watchman.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is doubtless known to our readers that for this series of weekly articles to be furnished throughout the year, Mr. Bonner gives to the Mount Vernon Association his check for $10,000. Prodigal as this expenditure may seem, we believe that, in a strctlty business point of view, it will turn out to be a "Capital investment, while it is clear that no one step in all the remarkable career of its proprietor will have done more to bring this popular weekly into such universal repute and favor. Even now, it is stated, ten steem presses are vainly laboring, night and day, to supply the immense increase of orders over and above its ordinary edition of 300,000 copies and upwards. In order to make sure of commencing the year with the first one of these interesting effusions of patriotic sensibility and cultivated taste, subscriptions should be forwarded at once. It is safe to say that the irreproachable morality of all, and the really great merit of most of its matter, deserves, as it receives, the hearty laudations of the Press, the most enthusiastic reception by the people. Hurrah for Bonner!

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the New-York Ledger of Jan. 15, containing the third of the series of Mount Vernon papers by Mr. Everett, the subject of which is "The House of Franklin," in Boston. The other articles in this number of the Ledger fully sustain the interest of previous issues. They cluster gracefully around the offering of the great Massachusetts contribution, like an exquisite groupe around the chief figure of a master painting. Bonner is coining money by his princely liberality to the Mount Vernon Association, and he is well entitled to the profits which he is reaping.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press.

Happening into the Ledger office yesterday—the Ledger office is now the hub of the literary world, as Boston State House, according to the creed of Bostonians, is the hub of the universe—I was surprised to see piled up on a desk, before an industrious looking clerk, some six or seven hundred letters, which he was opening and taking money from, for the Ledger. On Monday last over nine hundred letters were received, containing upwards of three thousand seven hundred dollars. These were from mail subscribers, not from agents who buy by the hundred; the latter are supplied exclusively through Ross & Tousey. Mr. Bonner's letters from the Post Office largely exceed those received by any one man or firm in America, and probably exceed those received by any one establishment in Europe.

From the Johnstown (N. Y.) Democrat.

There is no denying that the Ledger is immeasurably in advance of any other journal in point of literary talent.

From the Davenport (Iowa) News.

THE LEDGER.—The "Mount Vernon Papers," by Edward Everett, have given an additional interest to the New-York Ledger, already so widely circulated. The last number contain the third of these interesting documents, and treats of the demolition of the house of Franklin, in Boston. It is a curious and at the same time masterly essay, which cannot fail to be pleasing to all who read it. Bonner is a man of indefatigable energy, and understands well the secret of success.